The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI.......NO. 6288. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GENERAL NEWS.

Turkey Inaugurating a System of Public Improvements.

Dr. Livingstone Slowly Approaching the Coast.

The Latest Murders by Vincent Colyer's Proteges.

Thirty-Five Apaches Killed by Pimos in Arizona.

Two Vessels Wrecked off the Jersey Coast--Nine Lives Lost.

Negroes Confess the Murder of a Family in Indiana.

TURKEY.

The Government Waking Up—The Cholera in Constantinople Increasing.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 13.—A *firman* has been issued by the Sublime Porte directing the Minister of Works to inaugurate a comprehensive system of public improvement in view of the network of railways projected by foreign capitalists in the Ottoman dominions. Harbors are to be improved, rivers made navigable, new roads to be built, old ones repaired, and every effort made to establish lines of connection with the new railway from all parts of the country.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Letters from Constantinople represent that the cholera is spreading in that city, and that the number of deaths from the epidemic increases daily.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Pensioning Dr. Livingstone's Family—The "Social" Movement.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The British Government has granted a pension of £300 to the children of Dr. LIVINGSTONE, the African explorer. Dr. LIVINGSTONE, when last heard from, was slowly making his way toward the coast. Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL writes to the papers of today giving a history of the so-called Social movement. He says if Prince ALBERT had been living, he would have been its leader. The movement originated in proposals for a union between the Press and working men. He denies most positively that its objects or methods were political or revolutionary, and he strongly advocates perseverance in the effort in the interest of social progress and reform.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Belgian Parliament—Diplomatic Changes—France—The Spanish Cabinet.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 14.—The session of the Belgian Chambers was opened today. The Prince DE LEGNE was made President of the Senate.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—M. GOULARD has been appointed Ambassador of France to Italy, vice the Count DE CHOISEUL, whose resignation was announced last week. M. PICARD, late Minister of the Interior, has been appointed Minister to Belgium.

MADRID, Nov. 14.—The motion for a vote of want of confidence in the Government, which the supporters of ZORILLA propose to introduce in the Cortes, will be taken into consideration by that body at the special request of the Ministers themselves.

THE INDIANS.

One of the Victims of Apache Treachery in Arizona—A Counter Raid by Pimos on Apaches.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—LORING, who was murdered, with others, in the Arizona stage was a popular author and journalist, and was on his way East, intending to lecture on Arizona, and to expose COLYER'S Indian peace negotiations, when he himself fell a victim to the Apache treachery.

The Pimo Indians in Arizona have made a raid on the Apaches. They killed thirty-five men, captured eight children, and carried off a quantity of plunder taken the day previous from the white settlement.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Wreck Near Sandy Hook—The Captain's Wife and Three Men Drowned—Other Wrecks.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 14.—A dispatch from Capt. GEORGE PENDLETON states that his vessel, the brig *E. C. Swett*, of Bath, from Philadelphia, for Portland, was lost about seven miles off Sandy Hook on Friday night, and the Captain's wife and three of the crew drowned.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—The schooner *Antelope*, before reported ashore on Brewster Bar, will be a total loss, with most of the cargo of corn. She was bound from New-York to Ipswich, Mass.

LEEDS POINT, N. J., Nov. 14.—The schooner *J. & C. Merritt* capsized off Barnegat on Saturday morning. Capt. BOOYE, of Somers Point, and four men who were on board have not since been heard of.

MEXICO.

Sharp Fight and Repulse of Government Cavalry at Saltillo—Progress of the Revolution.

MATAMORAS, Mexico, Nov. 10.—The telegraph line to the Rio Grande has been completed. A courier arrived yesterday from Monterey bearing dates to the 4th. At that date two hundred cavalry sallied from Saltillo on a foraging expedition and encountered the rebel forces. The Government troops were driven back with the loss of one-half their number. The rebels are exultant. Two regiments of Government cavalry have arrived at Saltillo. TREVINO has carefully fortified Hellos Muerthas, commanding the road between Monterey and Saltillo, and hearing of the arrival of reinforcements, commenced fortifying and began making preparations for the attack, which was set down for the 9th. ESCOBEDO has placed at the disposal of the Government all the San Luis forces. His cavalry are now at Ekaron on the border. The Government forces from Tamaulipas, under CORTINA, have advanced into Nuevo. LEON NAVARIO fell back to Monterey. CORTINA is now at Camalos, having advanced twenty leagues from Monterey. It is said that CARVAJAL will head the revolution in Tamaulipas at the proper time.

Bridge Across the Mississippi at South St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 14.—A party of practical bridge builders, now in this city, made a proposition to construct a span bridge across the Mississippi River at Carondelet, or South St. Louis, six miles south of the Court-house, agreeing to complete it within two years at a cost not exceeding $2,000,000. Three railroad companies have already expressed a willingness to enter into arrangements with the builders, and negotiations are now pending to secure the co-operation of others terminating at East St. Louis. There is every indication that work will commence in a short time, as the necessities for a bridge at that point are becoming imperative.

CRIME IN THE WEST.

Arrest of the Murderers of the Park Family, Henryville, Ind.—Wife Murder and Suicide in Wisconsin.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 14.—Last night the citizens of Henryville, Ind., near where the brutal murder of the PARK family occurred on Saturday night last, put a rope around the neck of GEORGE JOHNSON, a negro, implicated in the murder, and, telling him that the crime had been traced to him, demanded to know his accomplices. JOHNSON, thinking that all was discovered, made a full confession, stating that two negroes, named DAVIS and TAYLOR, with himself, planned the murder, believing that PARK had $400 or $500 of church money in his house. JOHNSON says that he watched outside, DAVIS held the light, and TAYLOR committed the bloody deed. He says that his partners refused to divide the plunder fairly with him. They only got $140. The whereabouts of JOHNSON'S accomplices became known, and a party of the citizens immediately went and effected their arrest. The Police took the three prisoners through the woods to avoid the mob, and committed them to jail in Jeffersonville today.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 14.—At Kenosha, Wis., this afternoon, E. P. MORRIS shot his wife dead, and then turning the muzzle of the gun to his mouth, blew out his own brains. No cause is assigned.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Cabinet—Balances in the Treasury—The Senate Finance Committee Wish to be Let Alone.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—A meeting of the Cabinet was held this afternoon, at which only the usual routine business of the Departments was considered, except that there was some interchange of views in regard to selecting a proper person for appointment as Counsel of the United States Government before the Geneva Commission for the settlement of the *Alabama* Claims in place of B. R. CURTIS, who had declined the appointment.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business today were: Coins, $93,817,108; currency, $7,539,552; coin certificates, 18,744,900.

THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

Senator SHERMAN characterizes the statement made in some of the papers this morning as to the action of the Committee on Finance as without the shadow of foundation, and he good-humoredly appeals to the press to let the Committee on Finance alone for awhile, saying that they meet merely for inquiry and to hear others, and do not want the public misled by erroneous sentiments of what they have or have not done.

NEW-YORK.

State Election—Official Vote of Chemung County.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 14.—The official majorities for Senator in the Twenty-seventh District are as follows: Harrowey, Steuben, 458; for Bradley, Chemung, 407; Schuyler, 39; majority for Harrowey in the district, 12;

The following are the official footings of the vote of Chemung County: Scribner, 3,602; Willers, Jr., 3,918; Hopkins, 3,651; Nichols, 3,901; Raines, 3,654; Bristol, 3,898; Barlow, 3,617; Champlain, 3,911; Taylor, 3,648; Richmond, 3,900; Barkley, 3,650; Chapman, 3,902; Kirkpatrick, 3,666; McNeil, 3,855.

For Justice of the Supreme Court—Balcom, (Rep.,) 3,630; McGuire, (Dem.,) 3,839.

For Senator—Harrowey, (Rep.,) 3,567; Bradley, (Dem.,) 3,974.

For the Assembly—McCanul, (Rep.,) 3,580; Hill, (Dem.,) 3,971.

For District Attorney—Robertson, (Rep.,) 3,672; Dailey, (Dem.,) 3,831.

For Superintendent of the Poor—Bentley, (Rep.,) 3,588; Rodbourn, (Dem.,) 3,906.

For Justice of Sessions—Worden, (Rep.,) 3,634; Sexton, (Dem.,) 3,891.

American Institute of Architects.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—The American Institute of Architects commenced its fifth annual Convention this afternoon at the Architectural Museum of the Institute of Technology. The President, RICHARD UPJOHN, of New-York, delivered the annual address. The present number of fellows of the institute is 77 and of associates 600. There is a large attendance of architects from all parts of the country.

The Celebrated Boston Financial Irregularities Again.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—The Merchants' and State Banks, which have settled the controversy about the $600,000, lost through the operations of MELLEN, WARD & Co., by sharing the loss, intend to bring the case before the Court of Claims, to recover the above sum from the United States, as the money was placed in the Sub-Treasury without a consideration. Each party pays its own expenses.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Collision of an Express-Train with a Loaded Horse-Car in Jersey City—Three Passengers Fatally and Six Dangerously Injured.

A fearful accident, the result of the gross carelessness of gate-keepers and the driver of a horse-car, occurred last night in Jersey City. No less than four railroads run directly through the city, and trains run with little diminution of speed. Gate-keepers are placed at all the crossings and the drivers of the horse-cars on all the lines have particular orders to come to a full stop before crossing any of the tracks, and to wait until they are notified that the road is clear. These crossings are, however, dangerous, and one of the horse-car lines crosses no less than three railroad tracks in passing through the city.

At 7 o'clock last evening the express-train which leaves Jersey City at 6:50, rain into horse-car No. 1 of the Hudson City line at the Newark-avenue crossing. There were eighteen or twenty passengers in the car, and that any of them escaped was wonderful. The gates were not lowered, else the horse-car could not have gotten upon the track. Whether the driver stopped his car before going on the track or not is not known, though some of the passengers assert that he did not. The locomotive struck the car near the rear end, and threw it from the track, first tearing it from its truck and demolishing half of it entirely. One woman and a boy, with several articles, such as baskets and hats, were carried some distance on the cow-catcher. After the accident five felt and two silk hats and a woman's hat were taken to the Police Station. In addition to these the Police secured a lunch-basket and a bag full of unmade vests, which, from a card with them, are supposed to belong to a young woman living in South Fifth-street. The injured were taken into the Railroad-avenue Market, BROWNING'S clothing-store and J. M. DAVIS' dry-goods store, and attended by DRS. PETRIE, CARY and PRENDERGAST. Nine persons are known to have been dangerously injured, and at least three of them cannot recover. So far as known, they are as follows: JOHN MILLER, No. 211 Newark-avenue, spine hurt; WILLIAM S. BLAKE, Bergen, insensible and injuries not known; GEORGE ALDNITCH, Hudson City, skull fractured; he was taken home on a stretcher. JOHN BIRCH, the conductor of the car, had both his legs broken and was removed to his home in Bergen. A woman was taken to the hospital in an insensible condition, whose name, from papers found in her pocket-book, is supposed to be SARAH BIRCH. An unknown man was taken to the hospital whose jaw was crushed; his injuries are probably fatal. WM. MURRAY, living at No. 304 Wayne-street, was injured upon the head and body; he was taken to his home.

The driver jumped from his car and has not since been seen. THOS. LANNEGAN, the keeper of the gate, who is more at fault than any other person for the accident, immediately disappeared, and could not be found by the Police. Capt. MCHORNEY, of the First Precinct, sent immediately for the ambulances, and every possible aid was rendered by the Police. The trains, by city ordinance, are allowed to run at a speed of fifteen miles an hour. The damaged car was immediately removed to the depot in Hudson City. At a late hour last night none of the injured persons had died, though those taken to the hospital had not recovered consciousness and will probably not live. The Police had not succeeded in arresting the gate-keeper.

When the locomotive arrived at the depot, the "cow-catcher" was found to have carried away a portion of the contents of the car, among which was one living person, a boy, who had miraculously escaped death by being taken unhurt out of the demolished car and carried on the foremost part of the locomotive to the depot. Baskets, parcels, &c., were also on the locomotive.

RED AURORAS.

Some Curious and Interesting Results of Observations at Harvard College.

From the Boston Transcript, Nov. 13.

Red auroras, such as that which was visible here on the evening of Nov. 9, have a peculiar interest to the man of science as well as to the ordinary spectator. This is due to the fact that their color differs in certain respects from any other red which we are in the habit of seeing. For example, a gentleman who is partially color-blind, and distinguishes ordinary red tints with difficulty, if at all, found the red light of the recent aurora plainly visible. But a more convincing proof of the singular character of the auroral red is furnished by the spectroscope.

Most persons are now aware that the purpose of spectroscopic observations is to ascertain the comparative refrangibility of the light furnished by luminous objects, and to learn by this means something with respect to their chemical constitution. If the light observed is all of one kind it will all be refracted to one place in the field of the spectroscope, and we shall see a single bright line, having the color appropriate to light of that degree of refrangibility. If the light is compound, the spectroscope will separate it into its elements, or will show, by a continuous band of prismatic colors, that the luminous vibrations are prevented from fully developing themselves. This is the case with all light proceeding from solid and liquid bodies, and even with that emitted by gases subjected to a sufficient pressure. But in general, an incandescent gas gives out light which appears in the spectroscope in the form of bright lines, separated from each other by dark intervals. The auroral light, which is presumed to be due to the discharge of electricity through gases imperfectly known to us, existing high above the ordinary atmosphere of the earth, appears accordingly, when examined by the spectroscope, mainly as a set of bright lines, the most conspicuous of which is green, as is natural, since the eye perceives a greenish tint in all our usual auroras. Still, in some remarkable cases, arches of auroral light have been observed which give a continuous spectrum. Several phenomena of this kind have been recorded within the past few years at Harvard College Observatory. They are apparently to be accounted for by assuming the light to proceed from solid or liquid particles floating in a gaseous medium, or from a gas under pressure, and hence probably nearer the surface of the earth than that which is the source of ordinary auroral light.

Red light, as is known to all who have amused themselves by experiments with a prism, is less refrangible than green light. Hence we should expect that when the light of a red aurora is examined with a spectroscope, lines would be seen beyond the usual green line toward what is called the red end of the spectrum. Some observers have indeed reported such lines as visible, but it is clear that they are not always to be seen when the red aurora appears. Nearly all the auroras which have shown red light during the past two years have been carefully examined with spectroscopes of various kinds, at Harvard College Observatory, with the singular result that while lines indicating light more refrangible than that of the usual green line are noticed whenever the quantity of light is sufficient to make them visible, no line indicating light of less refrangibility has ever been observed. In the recent aurora, for example, lines were seen in the violet, the blue, and the green, (besides the ordinary green line,) and these blue and green lines were seen most plainly in the light from the reddest portion of the aurora. Between these lines there was a certain amount of light which, curiously enough, still seemed red to the eye of the observer at the spectroscope.

The conclusion seems necessary that what we call red light in an aurora is, in fact, often, if not always, made up of rays of the more refrangible kinds. Some experiments tried by combining flames tinted with various chemical substances confirm this supposition, and have resulted in the production of a fair imitation of auroral red without the use of any originally red flame. As a mere speculation, it is, perhaps, also allowable to refer to recent conjectures as to the possible existence of what has been called another octave of colors, in which light beyond the violet end of the spectrum, produced by vibrations of double the rapidity of those which yield ordinary red light, may be supposed to appear to the eye in unison with that. It is conceivable that both forms of red may be visible to ordinary eyes under special conditions, and that red in the upper octave may impress an eye for which the pitch of ordinary red is too low, as we may say if we adopt the analogy of musical sounds.

Another fact of interest, and confirming a better established theory, was also noticed on Nov. 9 at Harvard College Observatory. It is now generally admitted that electrical disturbances upon the earth are dependent to some extent upon the changes constantly going on in the gaseous envelope surrounding the sun. Since 1868 it has been possible for observers to examine the protuberances, as they are called, upon the body of the sun, which had previously been seen only at the time of a total eclipse. This is effected by means of the spectroscope, used in a peculiar manner. On the forenoon of Nov. 9, unusually extensive and sudden changes in the form of these protuberances were observed, indicating a degree of commotion in the solar atmosphere which might be expected to produce some striking terrestrial phenomena of the electrical kind. The aurora of the evening, we can hardly doubt, was part of one great series of events originating at the sun, and possibly extending to the remotest planet.

The Meteoric Showers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 14.—The following supplemental report was furnished this morning by the Chief Signal Officer: The haze having cleared away, several meteors in the eastward were observed at the Signal Office observatory, between the hours of 1 and 2 A. M., a slight aurora being visible up to 3½ A. M. The weather at Mount Washington, N. H., has moderated, the temperature having risen to 25° above zero at 5 o'clock yesterday evening, with the wind from the north, blowing twelve miles per hour. At midnight it was calm, with clear sky, the weather throughout the country, with few exceptions, remaining cloudy or rainy, being, therefore, unfavorable for observing the meteors, and up to 1½ A. M. today nothing had been heard at the Signal Office in regard to the expected meteoric display.

What Will Become of the Democratic Party.

From the Auburn Advertiser.

The great old Democratic Party, that for nearly forty years held almost undisputed sway in this country, has, for the past fifteen years, gone from bad to worse very fast. It is within the memory of the youngest citizen how it received its first great shock upon the rock of human slavery. It had withstood the gravest questions, both of foreign and internal policy, had met the questions of national banks and of tariffs with its strength unbroken. It was only when it engrafted human slavery upon its platforms of principles that rapid and sure decay set in.

Following as a natural sequence upon this was its opposition to the war for the Union, its sympathy with rebellion. How it withstood the blows that this accursed policy brought upon it must ever remain a marvel to the student of our national politics. Its old and thorough organization, however, carried it through with still some signs of life, and we emerged from the rebellion victorious, with an opposition party sufficiently strong to threaten seriously the total loss of every fruit of victory. But the nation rallied and the victory was saved with all its grand results.

But on this a new tack was taken by the Democracy, a sort of flank movement, that threatened not only the Republican party but the Republic itself. By a species of fraud unheard of in our history, the Empire State was lost to the Democracy. Although a large majority of the legal votes were cast for JOHN A. GRISWOLD, JOHN T. HOFFMAN was certified into office. A Democratic Legislature was also counted in, and there was no opportunity to investigate. Things assumed a most serious aspect. The question went to the very foundations of our republican institutions. Was this a Republic of the nineteenth century? Had the last experiment of Republicanism failed? Having successfully passed the greatest and most trying civil war any nation ever saw, were we to be destroyed through a corruption of our own peculiar institutions?

We hardly need recall our history since. How these very men, who got into office by fraud, did not scruple to steal everything that came in their way! How all the avenues of government were corrupted; how the plot thickened; how they perpetuated their power by an open purchase of votes with the people's money; how the organization extended, until the great Empire State seemed hopelessly bound over to the sachems of Tammany Hall; and their threats to purchase the nation at the next Presidential election, seemed too likely of fulfillment. These things are too well known. Nor is it necessary to recall the downfall of all this iniquity. The timely exposure of the thefts of the Tammany thieves in the City, the no less timely exposure of the Democratic thefts in the State; the great awakening of the people; the glorious victory of Nov. 7, when the people in their majesty arose as one man and broke the chain by which they had been bound.

But what will become of the Democratic Party now? It has time and again betrayed the trusts of the people. It has united under its banners the great part of all the bad elements of the country. It is Democratic only in name. It has lost the confidence of the people the country over. What will become of it? It can make no show in the Presidential race of next year. GRANT'S re-election will be more unanimous than the re-election of LINCOLN. Distrusted, disorganized, what chance is there for it but to break up, and try some new task. Every party in power needs a good vigorous opposition party, and we hope that what there is left of Democracy will furnish a respectable opposition to the Republican Party. But we warn our Democratic friends, that to do this they must reorganize; they must throw aside their political heresy, and first of all, instill a little honesty into their leaders. In this way alone can they hope to prove of any service to the country.

MURDER IN A MAD-HOUSE.

One Insane Woman Brains Another With an Ax in an Ohio Asylum.

The Akron (Ohio) *Beacon* of last week has the details of a horrible affair that took place at the Infirmary of Summit County a few days ago, but which has not become public until recently. It says:

"At the Infirmary the apartment assigned to the insane occupies a wing of the building jutting out toward the south. On three sides of this room there runs a corridor, the central part being divided into cells for the confinement of unruly insane. In the cell nearest the south-west corner there has been confined a miserable Irish woman, apparently about fifty years of age, though her real age is not over forty. Her name is ELLEN BOYD. A life of abandoned dissipation, leading from bad to worse, had finally resulted in the overthrow of her reason, and she became a raving maniac. At times her convulsions would become so violent as to be almost uncontrollable, and it had been found necessary to keep her in confinement more or less close, since her first incarceration, many years ago. Of late, however, she had become more mild and tractable, being permitted every two weeks to be released for the purpose of washing her clothing.

In the cell adjoining her's was confined a woman some fifty years of age, whose appearance was at once grotesque and pitiable. Eight years ago she had been discharged by the authorities of the Newburg Insane Asylum, and sent to the Infirmary as incurable. Her insanity was of a mild type, and the poor woman never seemed more contented than when drawn up in a sitting posture, and apparently giving no heed to what was going on around her. Maintaining this cramped position for years, her limbs had grown stiff and rigid, while she herself was an object upon whom no one could look without recoiling in horror. She was so perfectly harmless and inoffensive that a common wooden button alone was deemed sufficient for fastening her cell, and even this seemed superfluous, as the wretched creature would sit upon the floor year after year without offering to move. Her name was LAURA LYON.

On Tuesday, 30th, ELLEN BOYD'S cell-door was opened, as customary, and she was allowed to go into the yard to do her washing. While busying herself in this manner, Superintendent GLINES who was sitting in his office, chancing to look out at the window, saw ELLEN give a sudden toss of her head and breaking into an insane laugh start for the mad-house. Lying near the wood-pile was a common, dull axe. This, as she passed along, she picked up and carried with her. Suspecting that some mischief was brewing, Mr. GLINES quickly left his desk and ran into the yard. In doing so he was compelled to take a somewhat circuitous route, so that when he reached the rear of the building ELLEN had returned to her wash-tub, and was busily engaged in washing the axe of what, in all appearance, was blood.

She was laughing, apparently in great glee. Hastening with all possible speed to the apartment, Mr. GLINES beheld a most horrible and sickening sight. Prostrate upon the floor, and fairly weltering in her blood, lay the unfortunate LAURA LYON. Her body lay as it had apparently been dragged, about half way out of the cell, and from two gashes in the top of her head and one directly back of the ear gushed perfect streams of blood. The former cuts had not penetrated the skull, but the latter had crushed the bone so as to expose the brain. She was apparently dead.

Of course the dangerous woman, whose fiendish madness had prompted the deed, was quickly seized and closely secured in her cell. The wounded woman was at once conveyed to a different apartment, and medical aid summoned. Within three-quarters of an hour after the occurrence, Dr. H. C. HOWARD was on the ground, and applying the usual restoratives. These efforts were so far successful that the patient finally returned to a semi-conscious state, and was so far recovered as to be able to faintly articulate the word "ELLEN," but her injuries were of such a nature as to do away with all possible hope of her recovery; so that, after lingering along in great agony, death finally released her from her suffering on last Tuesday, just one week after the terrible transaction.

Prevalence of Glanders among Horses in Boston.

In the Municipal Court of Boston, a day or two ago, GEO. W. DECATUR was held to bail in the sum of $500 to await the action of the Grand Jury, on a charge of driving a horse afflicted with the glanders. The Boston *Journal* says this disease is making dangerous inroads in many stables in that city and vicinity. Within a few days one stable has lost eight horses, and on Thursday another died. From one of these stables four infected animals have been sent away, with the prospect of spreading the disease. Hardly a day passes that the officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals do not have their attention called to cases of it. Eminent physicians pronounce this disease more dangerous than the small-pox, and more insidious than that obnoxious disease. Persons passing under the head of a horse suffering from the glanders are liable to take it. Within a few weeks a man died in that city who was afflicted with this contagious disease, which be had contracted by coming in contact with an infected horse.

Gambling on the Railroads of Maine.

From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal, Nov. 13.

We hear a good deal of complaint that gambling should be allowed on the passenger-trains in this State. A few weeks since a man was swindled out of $50 in a Maine Central smoking-car by a blackleg, who introduced him into the beauties of "three-card monte." To be sure, it is strange that any man is so green or devoid of common sense as to be inveigled into card-playing and betting with strangers on railroad-cars—but such people there are in the world, and we do not think our railroads should be the field for such knaves to ply their pursuits in. We have recently noticed warnings posted up in the Eastern Railroad cars, like this: "Beware of strangers who ask you to play cards." That is a very useful placard, to say the least.

Lecture on Sir Walter Scott by Rev. David Mitchell.

The first of the annual course of lectures of the Western Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, was delivered last evening in their rooms, No. 285 Hudson-street, by Rev. DAVID MITCHELL, pastor of the Canal-street Presbyterian Church, on the life and writings of Sir WALTER SCOTT. The lecturer followed SCOTT'S life through infancy, boyhood, youth and manhood, tracing in graphic language the marvelous genius and career of SCOTT. His various poetical romances were briefly analysed, his place as a poet was pointed out, and the lecturer contrasted him with BURNS, WORDSWORTH, SOUTHEY, CRABBE and Lord BYRON. The laurel was given to SCOTT as one who could vividly and by the use of words depict to his readers' mind the scenery of nature and the moving panorama of living men. The lecturer read with much taste several passages from SCOTT'S poetical works. The prose writings of SCOTT were also described, their marks of genius, their truthfulness to nature, the perfect humanity of his characters, and their wholesome teachings were severally touched with warm and enthusiastic praise. A racy description of SCOTT as a landlord and family man was next given, while his hospitality, benevolence, social humor, and integrity were illustrated with numerous lively and sparkling anecdotes. The lecturer then spoke of Sir WALTER'S overwhelming loss of business and of his noble and successful attempts to pay his debts to the uttermost farthing. He said: "Come ye cheats and forgers, ye bribery takers and givers and robbers of your fellow-citizens, come and witness the sublime spectacle of this heroic mind bending to its herculean task, that he might die with a good conscience and go to rest beside his fathers with their name unsullied." SCOTT'S religious principles were warmly commended, and Mr. MITCHELL concluded his able lecture by remarking that in this age of material wealth, when the spirit of poetry is worn down by the ceaseless activities of money-making, when the soul of honor and truth has sunk down to dying embers, when religion struts about in the gay attire of the world, we have need to ponder well and deeply upon the lives of the good and great who have gone before us.

TEXAS.

The House Resolutions Condemning Gov. Davis' Action.

The resolutions passed by the House of Representatives of Texas, condemning the action of Gov. DAVIS in declaring martial law in Limestone and Freestone Counties, are as follows:

Whereas, His Excellency E. J. DAVIS, Governor of the State of Texas, did, on the 9th day of October, 1871, declare martial law in the Counties of Limestone and Freestone, and did suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in and to said counties; and

Whereas, An armed force has been quartered upon the people of said counties for several weeks past at a heavy expense to said counties and the limitation of the personal liberty of the people therein; and

Whereas, The Governor did in his said proclamation of martial law direct a penalty of $50,000, to be levied and collected from the citizens of Limestone County; and

Whereas, In pursuance thereof an assessment of three per cent. upon all taxable property of said county has been levied and is being collected, to the great detriment and ruin of said county; and

Whereas, The Legislature of the State was in session at the date of said proclamation, and was in no wise consulted with reference to the said declaration of martial law, as we believe it should have been done to make said proclamation legal; therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That the action of His Excellency, E. J. DAVIS, in declaring marshal law in the manner aforesaid, in the Counties of Freestone and Limestone, be, and the same is hereby disapproved, as being unnecessary to the ends of public justice and uncalled for, as the Courts of the counties were in the unobstructed exercise of their proper jurisdiction, and illegal, as the Legislature was then in session.

Resolved, further, That the Governor be and he is hereby requested and instructed to restore civil authority in said counties, and to withdraw all armed forces therefrom, and to disband the same, and that he inform this Legislature of the expense of the same, that action may be had with reference thereto.

Resolved, further, That the Speaker of the House of Representatives furnish His Excellency the Governor with a copy of this resolution.

New-York University—Medical Alumni Dinner.

Yesterday evening, the Alumni of the Medical Department of the University of the City of New-York held their first reunion dinner at Delmonico's. Doctors have such a reputation as *bon vivants* that the illustrious restaurateur, knowing the critical nature of his company, felt in honor bound to display the utmost resources of his art, and placed before them a dinner of the most delicate and refined character. The repast was prepared in the long room with the tall mirrors and long crimson damask curtains. The table was spread not only with the usual triumphs of confectionery in the shape of spun sugar temples and glittering fountains of crystallized fruits and ices, but there were also very beautiful centre pieces of rare hot-house plants, a dwarf arbor vitæ, a pandanus or screw pine, a tiny palmetto and other frondeal ornaments, which lent a peculiarly refined appearance to the display of cut-glass, silver, china, and snow-white napery. At 7½ o'clock, the guests, who were very numerous in spite of the weather, took their seats and bowed their heads reverently while Rev. Dr. HOWARD CROSBY, the esteemed Chancellor of the University, said grace. Then the serious part of the evening's duty commenced in reality; dishes were discussed with grave earnestness; the flavor of wines was pronounced upon judicially, and course after course was enjoyed in rapid succession. When the sweet things had been cleared away, and every gentleman had filled his glass with some of DELMONICO'S choicest claret, the President of the Alumni Association, Dr. F. D. LENTE, rose and said:

GENTLEMEN: I bid you welcome to this the first of our reunion dinners. Hitherto our yearly meetings have been somewhat of a formal character, and there has not been that commingling which the best interests of our profession demand. I have always considered these social gatherings as tending more than any one thing to foster professional *esprit de corps*. The Association, after years of somewhat uncertain tenor, now at length bids fair to gain a firm and solid basis. Its internal workings during the past year has been most carefully surveyed by the Secretary, Dr. PARDEE, who has, I believe, laid the groundwork for a catalogue which will give not only the names, but also a short history, if practicable, of each alumnus. Dr. PARDEE has corresponded with no less than 300 members in that time, and has exhibited the utmost industry and devotion to the interests of the Association. Much also is due to Dr. CARROLL, of the *Medical Journal*, who has written articles concerning us in the kindest spirit, and has kept us constantly before the public. I will now read the first toast:

The University of the City of New-York.—Proud of her past in the promise of the present, we look forward to the future with sure confidence that our Mother will continue to be a leader in the educational work of the land.

Dr. HOWARD CROSBY, the Chancellor, replied to this toast in a very eloquent and witty manner, provoking bursts of applause and peals of laughter. The usual professional toasts followed in succession, and were responded to by Prof. Draper, Dr. Hunt, Dr. Carroll, Col. Moore, St. John Rooss, and Prof. J. D. Weisse, who, being the youngest and best looking alumnus, answered to the toast of "woman."

Delegates to the National Congregational Council.

The following is a list of the delegates chosen by the General Association of the State of New-York at its recent session in Binghamton to attend the National Congregational Council to be held at Oberlin, Ohio, on and after Nov. 15 inst.:

Delegates—Rev. J. Butler, of Fairport; Clark Bell, Esq., of New-York; Rev. Geo. A. Pelton, of Candor.

Alternates—Rev. S. S. Greeley, of Oswego; Deacon S. D. Porter, of Rochester; Deacon E. M. Noyes, of Binghamton.

Fire in East Newark, N. J.—Loss $10,000.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in an old frame building, known as Werner's Hotel, in East Newark. The boarders in the house were immediately aroused and barely escaped, before the flames, driven by a high wind, had enveloped the building. Within an hour the interior of the building was burned out, only the shell remaining. The loss is estimated at $10,000. The insurance amounts to $7,000 in the Merchants Mutual of Newark. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Snow-Storm in Maine.

From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal, Nov. 11.

The snow-storm of last night was one of first-class proportions for a beginning. People looked out on the landscape this morning and found it clothed in its clearest Winter robes—the arms of the trees drooping beneath their burden of pure snow. It was as if fairy hands had been at work with the landscape. The boys were fairly beside themselves with delight, and the sleds were brought down from dusty garrets by the score. Snow-balling and Winter sports at once came into requisition, while the merry jingle of sleigh bells added still more animation to the apparition of Winter. About a foot of snow fell altogether, and snow-ploughs were out cleaning sidewalks. The weather has been damp and mild today, and the snow has been rapidly melting, so that unless it shall come off colder the street swill soon be exceedingly muddy.

Marriage by Proxy in Pittsburg.

Among the marriage notices published in the Pittsburg (Penn.) *Chronicle*, on Saturday afternoon last, was that of FERNANDEZ DE GIMENEZ and Miss LEILA ADDISON, a young lady of that city. The ceremony was performed by Right Rev. Bishop DOMINEC. An unusual circumstance in connection with the affair was, that the bridegroom, who is Spanish Charge d'Affairs in Rome, was represented by proxy. Miss ADDISON had been studying in Rome for several months, in company with her aunt, a widow. The late Prime Minister of Spain availed himself of a privilege granted under the law of the Church, and appointed a brother of the bride to represent him. The lady left for Washington last evening, and will sail for Europe in a few days.

The Kidnapping of Laborers in the Pacific Islands.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Nov. 7.

The vail with which an attempt has been made to enshroud the so-called Pacific labor trade, has been removed and reveals the fact, that in most cases it is nothing better than a system of slavery with a more acceptable name. The Captain and crew of a Queensland schooner are now waiting trial at Brisbane on a charge which, if proved, is the slave trade transferred from Africa to the islands of the Pacific. Even where a sort of agreement is made, it is claimed that the islanders do not comprehend the terms of their engagement. The counting the fingers to represent years, is said to be understood by them as representing so many moons, and thus advantage is taken of their ignorance and position. The British Home Government are now beginning to understand the matter, and one or two more exposures will end in the trade being forbidden entirely; at which all friends of humanity will rejoice.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

There was a full meeting of the Cabinet yesterday.

Snow fell all the forenoon yesterday in Nashville, Tenn., but melted as fast as it fell.

The first snow of the season fell at St. Paul, Minn., on Monday, to the depth of an inch and a half.

Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS sailed from Boston yesterday in the steamer *Tripoli* to join the Geneva Conference.

Rev. W. R. ALGER was a passenger in the steam-ship *Aleppo*, which arrived at Boston yesterday.

The principal school-house in Virginia City, Nevada, was burned Monday evening; loss $10,000.

The American Woman Suffrage Association will hold its third annual meeting in Philadelphia Nov. 21 and 22.

The extension from Foxcraft to Guilford, Me., on the Bangor and Piscataquis Railroad, was formally opened yesterday.

The Tennessee Legislature yesterday paid a visit of respect to Mrs. POLK, widow of the Ex-President.

The President has signed the commission of W. H. KERNS, of Philadelphia, as Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. MARY E. DOBBIN, of Jonesport, Me., jumped overboard from the steamer *Lewistown*, from Machias for Portland, on Monday, and was drowned. She was probably insane.

The City Sanitary Inspector reports eight new cases of small-pox in different parts of the City, which brings the total number up to fifty-two.

WM. KEECH was arrested at Providence, R. I., yesterday, by an officer of the United States Secret Service, as a confederate of MINER COUCH in counterfeiting operations.

The new engine-house of Steam-engine Fire Company No. 1, on Stone-street, Rochester, was burned on Monday night. The loss is about $6,000; partially insured.

The Board of Health of Philadelphia report 491 cases of small-pox last week, or eighty-five less than the previous week. The whole number for the year was 2,726; deaths, 479.

At Watsonville, Cal., on Sunday night, a robber named BLASK stopped Mr. KING and demanded his valuables. KING handed him his watch and shot him dead at the same time.

Gov. FAIRCHILD, of Wisconsin, has authorized the furnishing of 3,000 feet of lumber free of expense, to every family who will rebuild on its lot recently devastated by the fire.

Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died on Monday night at Newark, N. J., where he was stationed. He was highly esteemed in Philadelphia, where he was frequently stationed.

At the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, RICHARD SHUTT was committed on a charge of stealing a horse worth $720 from Mr. THEODORE P. ANDERSON, of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street.

It is unofficially stated, on good authority, that Secretary BOUTWELL, in his annual report to Congress, will recommend legislation to provide for the payment in Europe of the interest on bonds hereafter placed abroad.

Fire broke out in one of several passenger-cars belonging to the Pennsylvania Railroad, standing on a side-track near Mantua, yesterday, and spread to another, destroying both. The loss is about $5,000.

The appellants in the case of Mrs. FAIR, in San Francisco, have twenty days to file a brief. The people will then have the same time to respond, and a decision before Jan. 1 is doubtful.

Hon. GEO. TAYLOR, Judge in the Twenty-fourth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, died yesterday of paralysis, in Huntington, Penn. He was attacked while attending Court in Holidaysburg on the 24th ult.

Judge MORGAN CARPENTER died yesterday morning, in Poughkeepsie, after an illness of four days, aged seventy-six. He was one of the five Judges appointed by Governor SEWARD for Dutchess County, under the Constitution of 1821.

Beecher on Justice.

From the Brooklyn Union.

During the awful years of the late wicked pro-slavery rebellion, there were thousands in our very midst who were constantly lifting up their holy hands in holy horror at the efforts of President LINCOLN and the millions of loyal people all over the country who resolutely and boldly stood by him and acted with him in suppressing the efforts of JEFF. DAVIS and his cohorts, to wrench from us everything we held dear. Among the former the people were astonished to find a few hitherto respected clergymen. Killing people was such an awful thing with them that they thought nobody should have the exclusive right of blowing people's brains out but JEFF. DAVIS. He might do it with impunity, but nobody else. President LINCOLN and nine-tenths of the Northern people did not agree with these few gospel teachers—who were not gospel teachers—in their efforts to suppress good people from shooting, in self-defence, wicked traitors who were shooting us. Among this class in that trying hour Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER was not found. No. He believed in the eloquence of powder, cold lead, and Sharpe's rifles, as the most appropriate medicine to cure the cursed plague of rebellion. This medicine had been tried, in a smaller way, under his teachings and leadership in the dark days of Kansas; and he urged the people, one and all, to give the Southern rebels the same healthful dose. He had himself given a Sharpe's rifle in the first contest, and he was now willing to give another, "with his boy" to carry it and use it in the last. He did right; and all the people said Amen! Thanks to Mr. BEECHER and other clergymen, who did not fail us in that solemn hour. But times have somewhat changed. The Southern rebellion is over, and a Northern rebellion has taken its place. JEFF. DAVIS is dead, although his stinking carcass is yet above ground. He is not the leader of this second rebellion, as one experiment in that line is enough even for such a devil. The great leader in the present wicked contest is BOSS TWEED. He is the big rascal. The people bore with him a great while, as they did with the Kansas rebels and Southern traitors, but finally they told him to stop, and he did stop. And when all the people cry "Stop thief!" even the great "Boss" has to surrender. Now, we believe in Christian sympathy everywhere, but we don't believe in that other sort which rushes into market when Kansas ruffians, JEFF. DAVIS and BOSS TWEED are brought to grief. Not a bit of it. We believe in putting a mark on every murderer that is not hung, so that good men may take warning and stand out of his way. In this connection we say that the good people of this city were greatly astonished and hurt to the very quick when Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, some weeks ago, stood up in his pulpit and publicly proclaimed his sympathy for BOSS TWEED. They thought then that sympathy for such a scamp was untimely and unwise, and they think so still. If BOSS TWEED had then been arrested, (as he was not,) had been tried, convicted and sent to State Prison—as he deserved to be, and as he will be if he gets his deserts—then and after that good "prison discipline" would have properly called for Christian sympathy. Before the rascal was put behind iron bars within granite walls, public utterance, in the pulpit, of sympathy was most decidedly out of place, in our humble opinion, and we are not by any means alone in this conclusion. Good men everywhere hung their heads in grief, while all the thieves and robbers in the State swung their hats and rejoiced with exceeding great joy.

Last evening Mr. BEECHER took occasion to spoil an otherwise good sermon, by denouncing nine-tenths of his fellow-citizens, who honestly believe that in this trying hour, as in the days of Kansas and the Southern rebellion, "if Judges fail us, Courts fail us, laws fail us and Legislatures fail us, then in their extremity the people should unite together and summarily bring to justice those wicked offenders" who are wrenching from us our dearest political rights. This doctrine, once held and taught by Mr. BEECHER, is now publicly denounced and repudiated by himself in his own pulpit. Now look out for huzzas and a grand chorus among thieves, robbers and ballot-box stuffers.

Mr. BEECHER took occasion also to say, last evening, most unwisely, we think, that he did not believe "Committees of Safety" to ferret out fraud would do us any good. Now we assert boldly, that such public utterances on the part of Mr. BEECHER, as we have referred to, should cease, if he cares for human rights. If he wants law and order to prevail, if he wants to prevent bloodshed, riot, and a vigilance organization in Brooklyn, let him heartily support and applaud his fellow-citizens who are determined to use "law, Judges, Courts and the Legislature" to stop the great iniquity which prevails in our midst. The people are determined, in God's name, that if all these "fail us"—in their extremity—rather than surrender to thieves, they will take the law into their own hands, and give these rascals lamp-post Courts and lamp-post justice; and to this doctrine, as in the days of Kansas and the Southern proslavery rebellion, we say amen. If Mr. BEECHER don't like it in us or in others of his fellow-citizens, we most respectfully say that we can't help it.

THE GREAT STORM.

A Regular North-Easter Prevailing Last Night.

Destruction and Confusion in the City Streets.

Torrents of Rain and a Terrible Gale.

Signs Blown Down and Trees Uprooted.

The Telegraph Wires Affected Everywhere.

Bad Weather Reported North, South and East.

Yesterday proved a valuable day to the venders of seventy-five cent umbrellas, and largely increased the coffers of the railroad and stage proprietors. Shortly after 10 o'clock it commenced to rain, and at 12 it came down in such torrents that the streets were literally deserted. The umbrella venders, who are sure to be at their respective corners before the approach of rain, sold all their stock in a few minutes, and many of them went away and returned with a second supply, which was as swiftly got rid of, and in many cases an unfortunate pedestrian was glad to give a dollar to secure one of those cotton fabrics, which the itinerant merchant generally sells for seventy-five cents. It is strange how these peddlers of merchandize anticipate even a slight shower. They seem to have an intuitive knowledge of the coming storm, and they are sure to make their appearance, with their stock in trade under their arms, long before an ordinary individual is made conscious of the threatened change in the weather. Yesterday was one of their harvest days, and the profits realized will enable them to come forth with a fresh stock today. The stages on Broadway were more than usually crowded, while the railroad-cars were thronged to excess. Every one was rushing here and there for shelter, and the City Hall and new Court-house were convenient resorts for hundreds. Many waited patiently there for hours, in the vain hope of a cessation of the storm, but as it grew toward evening, there was no change, except for the worse, and they gradually left, making an occasional rush to catch a passing stage on Broadway or a car on Park-row. The storm last night was one of the most violent that has occurred in this vicinity for a long time. The streets were almost deserted; along Broadway, above Union-square, scarcely a vestige of humanity was visible. At 10½ o'clock a large tree at the corner of One Hundredth-street and Third-avenue was blown down, a horse-car, with a large freight of passengers, narrowly escaping destruction. The tree fell quite across the track, and interrupted the traffic for a considerable time. No damage was done, though the passengers of the car were a good deal frightened. In many of the up-town thoroughfares tiles and chimneys were blown into the street, causing great consternation and alarm. At the hour of going to press the storm showed signs of abating, but still, in the open spaces around the City Hall it raged with terrible violence, foot passengers finding it a difficult matter to cross the streets. As the details of the ravages of the tempest reach us, it will be found, doubtless, that they have been exceedingly severe. Especially on the coast it is feared that terrible disasters may have occurred.

The storm last night greatly impeded telegraphing, and everything that came was much behind time. The wires South were badly deranged by the gale, rain and aurora borealis.

A rain-storm commenced in Boston about midnight, last night, with the wind from the east.

During the storm last night the large glass sign of the Union-square Theatre was loosed from its fastenings by the force of the wind and blown down on the sidewalk. SHOOK & BUTLER, the proprietors, who were standing in front of the theatre, narrowly escaped being struck.

Shortly after 12 this morning a large tree blew down in front of No. 11 Waverley-place, breaking a number of window-panes in the house opposite.

At an early hour this morning the building in course of erection at No. 553 West Thirty-second-street blew down, a portion of the wall falling upon the two-story building No. 551 West Thirty-second-street, causing a damage of about $50 to the latter building. The damage to the new building could not be ascertained.

The Storm in Brooklyn.

The storm of wind and rain last evening was very violent in Brooklyn. Trees were blown down in Jay and State streets, which broke the Fire and Police telegraph lines, and rendered communications with various stations of the City impossible. In the outlying wards considerable damage was done to unfinished buildings.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-Four Hours.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14—7 P. M.—The area of high pressure has moved, since Monday afternoon, from Chesapeake Bay to the east of Maine. The area of low pressure has moved from the Mississippi valley to Maryland and Lake Erie. An easterly gale on the South and Middle Atlantic coasts has preceded it, and high north-west winds follow its progress. Clear weather now prevails from the Mississippi River westward, with light winds.

PROBABILITIES.

The lowest pressure will probably advance north-eastward, possibly branching into two divisions. Brisk south-east winds prevail tonight on the New-England coast and Lake Ontario, the latter backing to north-west. Increasing north-west winds on Lakes Erie and Huron. Increasing south-west winds on the South Atlantic coast. Partially cloudy and clear weather will probably prevail on Wednesday in the Southern and Gulf States, and on the upper lakes; clearing weather in the Middle States; cloud and rain New-England. Wind a gale on the coast, varying east to south-west.

WARNING SIGNALS ORDERED.

Cautionary signals continue for this evening at Milwaukee, Oswego, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, and also at Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington, Baltimore, New-York, New-London, Boston and Portland.

The Americus Club.

Mr. TWEED stated yesterday afternoon to a reporter that the Americus Club will not be broken up. In regard to the ball, he said it had been simply postponed, and would take place later in the season. There would be no material change in the club, and the club-house at Greenwich would continue to be occupied by the members during the Summer, and there was not the slightest truth in the story about its being turned into a hotel.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The steam-ship *City of New-York*, which left Liverpool on Nov. 2 and Queenstown on Nov. 3, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are later by three days than those gotten by the Bremen steamer.

NAPOLEON'S PARTISANS.

The Corsican Episode and its Failure—Prince Bonaparte's Letter and his Adherents' Protest.

Correspondence of the London Times.

The Corsican episode seems to have come to an end, and the Bonapartist faction there cannot be congratulated on their political debut. It is said that they adopted the policy of retiring because they were afraid if they stayed in the Council they might be the means of exciting disturbances which might give the Government an excuse for interfering with M. ROUHER's election to the Chamber, upon the success of which they have set their hearts. At all events, this is the mild effusion by which they justify that apparently most impolitic act:

PROTEST.

The undersigned members of the Council-General of Corsica, considering the exceptional measures which have been adopted under pretext of insuring tranquillity in the Department; considering especially the dispatch of an Extraordinary Commissioner with unlimited powers, that it is a matter of notoriety that such Envoy claims to have the right of dissolving the Council-General, a right which the law does not confer upon him (Article 36;) considering that the most perfect tranquility exists in this Department, that the population is calm, and that order has nowhere been disturbed; considering that these measures have evidently for their object to intimidate the Council-General—that, in fact, the Commissioner has summoned several of its members and has declared to different persons that he was instructed to watch closely the acts of the Council-General, and to dissolve it in the event of Prince NAPOLEON's election; considering that the language and conduct of the Extraordinary Commissioner have produced a great impression upon the members of the Council-General—that these facts are publicly notorious, not only in the Council-General but throughout the town of Ajaccio; considering that these acts are of a most grave character, that they may prejudicially affect the public peace, and that they appear to be the result of a system of provocation, intimidation and corruption which it is important to put an end to, the undersigned protest against the presence and the proceedings of M. CHARLES FERRY, Extraordinary Commissioner, and propose to the Council-General that the Government should be informed of this deplorable state of affairs, which if continued may give rise to deplorable conflicts.

The document is signed by eighteen members of the Council, Prince NAPOLEON's name not being among them.

The Bonapartist organ, the *Ordre*, publishes the letter of Prince NAPOLEON resigning his seat in the Corsican Council-General:

AJACCIO, Oct. 24.

"MONSIEUR LE PRESIDENT: Wishing to establish the fact that I am in full possession of rights as a citizen, I accepted with gratitude the votes of the electors of Ajaccio. After restrictions wholly unsustainable at law, Government granted me the passport requisite to travel in France. I arrived in the domicile of my fathers and my own. On my arrival I found Corsica subjected to exceptional measures. A squadron and land forces had been sent there under the orders of a special commissioner. Fortunately, I was able to satisfy myself that there was nothing to warrant these measures beyond the feeling of unfounded apprehension. The utmost quiet reigns throughout our department. The object can only be to intimidate a peaceful population, which can be reproached with nothing but its devotion to the NAPOLEONS. Public opinion will judge these measures. Personally I have been subjected to a breach of the law. The Special Commissioner informed me through the Mayor of the town, that he would prevent by main force my entrance into the house of my fathers. To avoid a conflict I was obliged to give up my intention of taking up my abode under the humble roof where my father was born—where NAPOLEON I. was born—in virtue of the orders of the Special Commissioner. The imperative duty of not being a cause of disturbance silenced the emotion caused by this display of violence. I had the honor of attending our first meeting. In the midst of a confused discussion, I thought that I could make out that some of our colleagues were preoccupied as to the election of the President and secretaries, and the validation of my election. Satisfied at having put an end *de facto* to my exile, it cannot be my desire that my name, which must be a pledge of order and union, should become a cause of barren differences in the Council. I have, therefore, the honor of sending you my resignation. Receive, &c., (Signed,)

NAPOLEON (JEROME.)

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Victor Hugo and Garibaldi on the Present and Future.

The *Rappel*, which made its reappearance on Oct. 31 in Paris, contains a long prefatory article from M. VICTOR HUGO, couched in rather rhapsodical phraseology. In it he observes:

"At the present moment there is one thing to be done; one only—to raise up France. For whom? For France? No. For the world. The torch is not relit for the benefit of the torch alone. * * * France possessed two kinds of greatness, one material, the other moral. Its material power has been affected; but its intellectual power is undiminished. France has lost two provinces, but it has retained the world. It is the phenomenon of Athens; the phenomenon of Rome; and that because it represents art. To be the nation of the ideal is to be the nation of right. The people who admire the beautiful are the people who admire truth. To be colossal is nothing without mind. Turkey has been colossal, Russia is so, and the German Empire will be—dusky enormities, giant reptiles. The giant with wings as the archangel. France is supreme because it is winged and enlightened. It is because it is the great literary nation that it is the great revolutionary nation." The mission of the Democratic *Rappel* he describes thus: "The nineteenth century, the logical promoter of the French Revolution, has fought two battles with the past—a political battle and a literary battle. One, the political battle, owing to contrary tides of fortune, is now under a cloud; but the literary battle has been won. Therfore we must continue the political fight, and cease the literary struggle. In the interest of progress and the propogation of ideas there must be a literary peace." He recommends a cessation of party disputes and a union of talents to present a bold front to foreigners upon literary questions, but as the Republic is attacked by monarchies on all sides, he invokes the aid of all Frenchmen to support "Victorious revolution the evidence of victorious France." Proceeding to the question of the day, M. HUGO pleads earnestly for an amnesty "in the interest of all. Let us bind the bleeding artery. Let an amnesty come as a favor and not as extracted by force. Granted today, it is by the Government—obtained to-morrow, it is against it."

The *Rappel* of Nov. 1 publishes the following letter from GARIBALDI, addressed to FRANCIS VICTOR HUGO:

"I salute with all my heart the revival of the *Rappel*. I salute with it the reawakening of that noble France which the despot and the priest have tried in vain to drag through their gory mire. The individual, the family, the country, the federation of the Latin races—these are all ideas which are too restricted. Humanity—that is, the great idea worthy of a journal such as the *Rappel*—which re-enters the lists in order to sustain the rights of the suffering classes and of the too numerous victims that they unfortunately number upon the entire surface of the earth. The clerical yoke shaken off, the citizen army substituted for the standing army, the administrative independence of the Commune placed as high as the independence of the individual, the family, or the country—these are the great principles which the instinct of the brave population of Paris really defended in that unhappy fratricidal struggle. How is it that in all popular revolutions it is not the best men who seize the helm of the public cause? All nations are not fortunate enough to find a Washington. Then—you are in a position to know it better than anybody—the modest and proud reserve inseparable from true grandeur is more disposed to keep in the background than to come forward. Meanwhile ambition and noisy mediocrity thrust themselves into notice and into power, flatter or deceive the people, and urge them along a wrong road. No matter. When the stupor of the recent catastrophes passes away, when the disgust of honest people silences the croaking of the venal Press, the world will render justice to the heroic people of Paris, for whom I have cherished a fraternal love all my life. My affectionate salutations to our friends. Ever yours devotedly, G. GARIBALDI.

CAPRERA, Oct. 10.

THE EX-EMPIRE.

Its Relations with Italy—Projects of Aggrandizement at Prussia's Expense.

From le Temps.

Among the documents published by M. HALT, there is a somewhat interesting correspondence between NAPOLEON III. and VICTOR EMMANUEL, at the epoch of GARIBALDI's expedition against Rome and the affair of Mentana. These letters establish the fact that, at the time they were written, the relations between the Government of France and Italy were strained and of a most delicate nature. They also prove that the Emperor was quite serious in his proposition to call together a European Congress for the definitive settlement of the Roman question. It will be remembered that the suggestion was void of effect, foreign Powers declining generally to send representatives to the councils. Some rather curious data are likewise furnished concerning the relations of France with Germany. In the first place, there is a letter addressed to NAPOLEON III. by a certain Mr. CURTIS, (evidently an Englishman,) concerning the amount of encouragement by subventions it would be advisable to give to journalists in Rhenish Prussia and the Palatinate; it is dated 1868. It was no doubt intended to work upon the opinions and sympathies of the inhabitants of those countries. The hope appears to have been entertained of inducing the people to demand on their own account annexation to the French Empire. However absurdly hazardous such an attempt now appears, there exists not the slightest doubt that the idea was entertained and acted upon. These projects of aggrandizement, so frequently alluded to of late, are sufficiently exposed by the already published correspondence of a diplomatic character, which passed both before and immediately after the overthrow of Austria at Sadowa in 1866. The following letter from Gen. FROSSARD will strikingly recall to the memory of the reader the famous communication addressed by the Emperor to M. DROUYN DE LHUYS about the same period, and which was so warmly and unanimously applauded by the members of the Legislative Body. The Emperor endeavored to establish that the frontiers of Prussia were imperfectly defined; required to be rounded off; that the German Confederation ought to fortify itself; and that Austria should maintain its position in Germany:

"The geographical situation of Prussia (says Gen. FROSSARD) is imperfectly defined; this Power requires more homogeneity and strength in the north. The treaties of 1848 [what treaties are alluded to?] are obsolete, and insufficient to satisfy its national tendencies; but the modification effected in the map of Europe to the advantage of Prussia will disturb the European equilibrium, if France herself does not also obtain a territorial aggrandizement. It is, therefore, necessary to determine on the extension of our frontiers, and the neighboring States should prepare themselves to demand their annexation to France. As for Austria, it would be sufficient that she should maintain her position in Germany. It acts both against logic and justice in refusing to recognize the principle of Italian unity, and in opposing itself to the entire independence of Italy. It ought, therefore, to cede Venetia to the Italians—this is absolutely necessary.

The interests of France are twofold in the struggle which is about to commence, viz., to maintain the European equilibrium, *i. e.*, to insist upon aggrandizement if a neighboring German Power does the same, and to sustain Italy if she is not strong enough to resist Austria alone.

To protect these interests it may happen that the moral influence of France will prove insufficient; and that it may be compelled to draw the sword. We shall see. In any case, we have the assurance that the increased power and influence of Prussia will not be sanctioned or permitted without our consent.

Let us, therefore, maintain a guarded attitude, calm and confident in our strength, and neglecting no means calculated to strengthen our position against any eventuality."

AUSTRIA.

Details of the Emperor's Decision.

A Vienna telegram, dated Oct. 24, runs thus: "The Emperor has decided to reject the modified rescript in answer to the Bohemian address which was proposed by the Hohenwart Ministry, and to accept the amendments proposed by Count BEUST, the other Ministers for common affairs, and the Hungarian Ministry. These amendments are contained in the following points:

1. The agreement with Hungary cannot be submitted to a fresh recognition by the Bohemian Diet.

2. All the laws relating to that agreement (especially those as to common affairs) can only be altered in the same way as they have been established.

3. The position of the various Austrian territories in the State has already been settled by the Constitution.

4. The Government shall not promise in its rescript to lay the "fundamental articles" proposed in the Bohemian address before the Reichsrath.

IRELAND.

The Education Question—Demands of the Catholic Clergy.

Dublin (Oct. 31) Correspondence of the London Times.

A ponderous pastoral from the Roman Catholic Bishops on the education question was delivered on Sunday to the clergy and people in the archdiocese of Dublin. It extends over six columns of close type, and is so unmanageably long that a devoted evening journal which regards such manifestoes with reverential awe is obliged to adopt the plan of the popular serials, and, after printing a portion of it, breaks off at an interesting point with the provoking promise "to be continued" in the next publication. Fortunately for the attendants at Divine worship in the cathedral in Marlborough-street, upon whom the reading of it would have imposed a heavy burdon of penitential duty, the whole document was not read, but only the prefatory portions. The rest was "taken as read," a course which is sometimes adopted for the sake of convenience when voluminous reports are presented to public assemblies. The *Freeman* considerately published it *in extenso* for the satisfaction of those who desire to enjoy the full perusal of it. Attached to it are the names of Cardinal CULLEN and twenty-five Bishops. The demands are summed up as below;

"We will have Catholic education in all its branches, primary, intermediate, and University—that is to say, we demand for you, and you, as Catholic parents, demand for yourselves the legal right, and, as far as it is afforded to others, aid from the State to discharge your duty of educating your children in accordance with the dictates of your conscience and the teaching of the Catholic Church, of which you are members. As to primary education, therefore, we demand:

1. For all schools which are exclusively Catholic, the removal of all restrictions upon religious instruction, so that the fullness of distinctive religious teaching may enter into the course of daily secular education, with full liberty for the use of Catholic books and religious emblems, and for the performance of religious exercises, and that the right be recognized of the lawful pastors of the children in such schools to have access to them, to regulate the whole business of religious instruction in them, and to remove objectionable books, if any. In such schools, the teachers, the books, and the inspectors should all be Catholics.

2. That the public money should never be used in the work of proselytism.

3. That in mixed schools, where the children of any religion would be so few as not to be entitled to a grant for a separate school, stringent conscience clauses should be enforced, so as to guard, as far as possible, against even the suspicion of proselytism.

4. That the existing model schools should be abolished.

5. That Catholic training schools, male and female, should be established, in which teachers would be educated, morally and religiously as well as intellectually, and in accordance with Irish traditions and feelings, for the holy office of teaching the Catholic children of Ireland. The reasonableness of this demand is manifest from the fact that of the entire number of teachers in Ireland—about 9,000—there are in schools connected with the National Board about 5,700 untrained.

As to intermediate education, we demand that the large public endowments now monopolized by schools in which you and we have no confidence, and many of which are directly hostile to the Catholic religion, should be taken up by a Commission in which the Catholics of Ireland would have full confidence; that the Commission thus appointed should be merely for financial purposes, and should hold the endowments in question for the benefit of the whole nation, of all the intermediate schools in Ireland without religious distinction, and for the general advancement of middle-class education; that the national fund thus held should be devoted to the encouragement of intermediate education by means of exhibitions open to the competition of all youths under a certain age, and to payment by results to every institution established for middle-class education, the examinations being conducted in such a manner as to preclude the possibility of partiality or of interference with the religious principles of any competitor or of any school.

As regards the higher education (we repeat the words of the resolutions adopted by the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland in August, 1869,) since the Protestants of this country have had a Protestant University with rich endowments for 300 years, and have it still, the Catholic people of Ireland clearly have a right to a Catholic University.

But, should Her Majesty's Government be unwilling to increase the number of Universities in this country, religious equality cannot be realized unless the degrees, endowments, and other privileges, enjoyed by our fellow-subjects of a different religion, be placed within the reach of Catholics on terms of perfect equality. The injustice of denying to us a participation in those advantages, except at the cost of principle and conscience, is aggravated by the consideration that, while we contribute our share to the public funds for the support of educational institutions from which conscience warns us away, we have, moreover, to tax ourselves for the education of our children in our own colleges and universities.

Should it please Her Majesty's Government, therefore, to remove the many grievances to which Catholics are subjected by existing University arrangements, and to establish one national University in this Kingdom for examining candidates and conferring degrees, the Catholic people of Ireland are entitled in justice to demand that in such University, or annexed to it,

(*a*) They shall have one or more colleges, conducted upon purely Catholic principles, and at the same time fully participating in the privileges enjoyed by other colleges, of whatsoever denomination or character.

(*b*) That the University honors and emoluments be accessible to Catholics equally with their Protestant fellow-subjects.

(*c*) That the examinations and all other details of University arrangements be free from every influence hostile to the religious sentiments of Catholics, and that with this view the Catholic element be adequately represented upon the Senate, or other supreme University body, by persons enjoying the confidence of the Catholic Bishops, priests and people of Ireland.

All this can, we believe, be attained by modifying the constitution of the University of Dublin so as to admit the establishment of a second college within it, in every respect equal to Trinity College, and conducted on purely Catholic principles, in which your Bishops shall have full control in all things regarding faith and morals, securing thereby the spiritual interests of your children, placing at the same time Catholics on a footing of perfect equality with Protestants, as to degrees, emoluments and all other advantages."

ENGLAND.

The Results of a Tour of Inspection by a French Philosopher.

M. HENRI TAINE has brought to a close his notes on England in the *Temps*, which were weeks ago introduced to the notice of the English reader in this letter. He sums up the result of his tour of inspection in the following terms:

"Three things of the first importance present themselves to the observer in England:

The Political Constitution.—It is stable, and does not, like ours, run the risk of being violently overthrown and imperfectly remodeled every seventy years. It is liberal, and invites private individuals to take an active part in public affairs, instead of looking on as indifferent spectators. It confides the direction of affairs to the upper classes, who are the most capable of conducting them, and who thus find a natural employment, instead of being estranged from public life, as with us. It lends itself, without violent shocks, to continued progress and amelioration, and good government is the result—a form of government which most respects individual initiative, and confides power to the most worthy. The English three per cents. are at 96; citizens converse and associate together as they think proper; in the whole world there is no Press so well informed, no Assembly so competent.

Religion.—It subordinates all rites and dogmas to morality; it advocates and preaches self-government, liberty of conscience, the cultivation of the mind. It leaves a sufficient margin for individual sentiment and interpretation. It is not decidedly hostile to modern science, nor to the tendencies of modern civilization. Its priests are married; it founds schools; it recommends action, but does not counsel asceticism. Thus, drawn near to the layman, it exercises its influence over him. The young man, on entering into life, the man following out his career, finds himself to a certain extent bound to and guided by an *ensemble* of ancient, popular, fortifying creeds and principles, which trace out for him a rule of conduct, and give him a noble opinion of the world. With us, at twenty years of age—obliged to form this opinion and this rule of conduct for himself—he succeeds only when advanced in life, often imperfectly, or fails altogether.

The Greatness and Importance of Acquired Riches, combined with the Greater Faculty of Producing and Acquiring.—All the useful work executed for centuries is transmitted and accumulated without loss; England has not been invaded for eight hundred years, nor has she been exposed to civil war during the last two centuries. Its capital is several times larger than that of France. The evidences of comfort and opulence are more numerous than that of any other country in the world. Look at the statistical returns of its commerce, of its industry, its agriculture, and its annual profits. This is true alike of its moral as of its physical advancement. Not only does the Englishman know better than the Frenchman how to conduct public and private affairs, fertilize his ground, improve the breed of his cattle, direct a manufactory, cultivate, colonize, and work the resources of distant countries—but he also knows better how to cultivate himself. If we consider only the *élite* of society, we shall probably find, in France, men of equal intelligence (excepting in matters connected with politics) with the most intellectual men in England—perhaps, even in some cases, superior, with larger and more philosophical views, and also more comprehensive and delicate. But the majority of ordinary gentlemen—the provincial gentleman, the clergyman—here possess more general and solid knowledge. Certainly his brains are better stocked; his intellectual material is less antiquated and incomplete. The number of men well informed, and capable of imparting counsel in political matters, is certainly larger. Compare a clergyman, an English gentleman, or a tradesman, with a French priest; or again, look at the fruit of the intelligence of both the English journal and the French journal, especially a small French gazette in a small French town; the difference is extreme. Now, it is not the small circle of *élite* society, it is the average majority which gives the tone, directs opinion, and conducts affairs.

On the other hand, there are three things which are better in France:

The Climate.—This is only too evident; but it is impossible to imagine, without personal experience and mature reflection, how much sadness of mind and bodily ailment may be produced or avoided by a difference of at least six or eight degrees in the temperature.

The Distribution of Wealth.—There are between four and five millions of proprietors in France, and inheritances are divided in equal proportions among the children. To take things as a whole, our institutions, our instincts, our habits, all combine to secure a little to every one, while no one shall monopolize too large a share. Many live shabbily; but almost all can live without much difficulty. The wretched are less miserable; the workman who has only his arms does not feel a horrible abyss beneath him, into which an accident, the want of work, or sickness, may cause himself and his family to fall. Having fewer wants and fewer children, he bears a less heavy burden; besides, misery and want demoralize him to a lesser extent, and he is less addicted to drunkenness.

Family and Social Life.—Many circumstances render him more at his ease and more agreeable. He is, in the first place, naturally more gay, more communicative, and more disposed to form connections. Then, again, the entire (or almost entire) equality established by the law or by usage between parents and children, between the eldest and the yougest, between the husband and the wife, between the nobleman and the plebeian, between the rich and the poor, suppresses much constraint and tyranny, obviates much insolence, and softens much asperity. In France, in the small domestic circle, we are more entirely open and confiding; we meet to pass our lives together freely and affectionately; in the higher social circle we talk unrestrainedly; we meet to pass an hour together freely and gayly. There is less restraint at home, and with friends; kindness and politeness replace subordination with advantage. To my mind, with us a human creature feels less often and less heavily the rude and despotic hand of another human creature on his head. A last cause of expansion—we can say anything we think proper in conversation—go to the end of our narrative or our theory. Romance, criticism, art, philosophy—curiosity is not submitted to the trammels which are imposed on the other side of the Manche by religion, morality and official etiquette. In Paris, we think more freely, with more entire disinterestedness, in a more abstract manner, without preoccupation as to the application, without fear of the thunder of public reprobation. In fact, these differences contribute to render the Englishman stronger and the Frenchman happier."

PIUS IX.

Text of the Latest Papal Allocution.

The following is a translation of the Allocution delivered by Pope PIUS IX. in the Secret Consistory held on the 27th of October:

VENERABLE BRETHREN: We have called together your venerable College without the solemnity of the accustomed ceremonies in order to acquaint you, having regard to the gravity of the matter, with what we have decreed with a view to provide for the spiritual wants of the Christian people of Italy. It is not necessary, venerable brethren, that we should remind you on this occasion of that which we have several times deplored in our allocutions or in our encyclical letters sent to all the bishops. That has been so well understood and so studied by all, that it is impossible without the grossest shamelessness to deny, or to attempt to offer an excuse to diminish their odious character, the great and cruel attempts which in this unhappy Italy have been for so long and so persistently directed against the Catholic Church and this Apostolic See, attempts, which in this occupied city we are compelled, together with yourselves, to endure and to witness, so that we have a right to say with the Prophet King, 'I have seen violence and strife in the city. Day and night they go about upon the walls; mischief also and sorrow are in the midst of it.' Truly, venerable brethren, we are already almost swallowed up in the waves of that sea of tribulation, and yet we refuse not—God strengthening our weakness—to endure still more for the right. Further, we are prepared to face death even with joy, if it shall please the God of mercy to accept the sacrifice of this humble victim for the peace and freedom of His Church. For a long period, however, among many causes for sorrow, one of the most serious for us has been the vacancy of so many sees, which, in unfortunate Italy, are deprived of the guardianship of their pastors, whence arises that want of spiritual assistance from which the faithful are suffering in this unhappy state of things and times. But as this necessity has assumed an urgent character, the charity of Jesus Christ impelling us, we can no longer abstain from making provision. After having passed in review the great number of sees vacant in the most extensive provinces of Italy, which now hardly possess two or three Bishops; after having considered the violence of the long-continued persecution which afflicts the Church, and the efforts of impious men to extirpate the Catholic faith from the hearts of Italians; after having considered the dangers of those great disturbances which were a danger even to civil society, we have deemed it not to be possible longer to defer the succor which we have brought to the extent of our power to our dear sons the faithful of Italy. Their complaints while they groaned under their deprivation have often reached us. It was time to place at their head Bishops of approved virtues, who, devoting themselves entirely to the glory of God and the salvation of souls, would bring in aid of these objects all their efforts and all their zeal. We therefore today appoint Bishops to some of the widowed churches of Italy, and we defer the nomination of others for a very short time, being persuaded that He who has intrusted us with authority, and traced out our course of duty, will, in his infinite mercy, bless and assist our efforts undertaken with the sole object of the salvation of souls after having removed all the difficulties which might be opposed to the fulfillment of our ministry. At the same time, we protest before the whole Church that we absolutely reject the bonds which are offered us under the name of guarantees, as we have distinctly declared in our encyclical letters of May 15 of the present year. We declare openly that in the exercise of the extensive powers of our apostolate we put in force our authority which is intrusted to us by Him who is the Prince of Pastors and the Bishop of our Souls—that is, an authority which Jesus Christ himself has remitted to us in the person of the blessed Peter, from whom has proceeded—to use the expression of our predecessor Innocent—the episcopacy and all authority under that title. Upon this occasion we cannot pass over silently the impious temerity and perversity of some who in another country of Europe, departing miserably from the rule and communion of the Catholic Church, openly attack either by books filled with errors and all kinds of falsehoods, or by sacrilegious associations, the authority of the very sacred Council of the Vatican, as also the verities of faith declared and defined by it—among others the supreme authority within the jurisdiction which the Roman Pontiff, successor to the blessed Peter, enjoys over the whole Church by the will of God, and also the prerogative of infallibility which distinguishes him in the fulfilment of his functions as pastor and supreme teacher of the faithful, in order that he may define to them truths relating to faith and morals, and it is for that reason the sons of perdition excite against the Catholic Church the persecution of secular powers, endeavor fraudulently to persuade them that the doctrine of the Church has been changed by the decrees of the Council of the Vatican, and that from them has arisen a serious danger for the State itself, as well as for civil society. Can anything more wicked or more absurd, venerable brethren, be imagined than these calumnies? It is, however, much to be deplored that in one country the Ministers of State themselves, misled by these lamentable misrepresentations, and not considering the outrages done to the feelings of the faithful, have not hesitated to give open encouragement to these sectaries, and, by showing them favor, to confirm them in their rebellion. In thus offering now our lamentations briefly and succinctly, we at the same time admit that we owe well-merited praise to the distinguished Bishops of that country,—among whom we may specially mention our venerable brother, the Archbishop of Munich,—who, in this strange disturbance of men's minds, are, by their pastoral zeal, their admirable courage, and their remarkable writings, defending with so much success the cause of truth against these attacks; and we attribute a portion of this praise to the eminent piety and religious feeling of the whole body of the clergy and of the faithful who, under the protection of God, eagerly respond to the zeal of their pastors. Venerable brethren, direct your thoughts and the inmost wishes of your heart to that source whence alone can proceed the needful help. Cease not by day or night to appeal to the merciful God, that through the merits of His Son Jesus Christ he may enlighten the minds of wanderers, so that, seeing the danger of their course, they may be led to think upon their eternal salvation, and abundantly bestow upon His Church in this grave conflict the spirit of strength and zeal; that He may deign to hasten for them by the offering of holy works, by the worthy fruits of faith, and the sacrifices of justice, the hoped for days of propitiation, after the destruction of these errors and these calamities; and the reign of justice and peace being restored, it may render to His majesty the sacrifices of thanksgiving and praise which are His due."

AFRICA.

Terrible Ravages of the Small-Pox.

A correspondent writes from Brass River: "Small-pox, which has committed such ravages in England of late, has now made its appearance on the West coast of Africa, and the people in some towns are dying off like rotten sheep. For instance, in Brass, where the disease is very prevalent, the deaths are over twenty per cent. of those attacked. The Jujü men (priests) are very busy instilling into the minds of the ignorant natives that the disease is a judgment of their Jujü, or gods, on the people for so many of them embracing Christianity, or, as they call it, 'the white man's God.' On Friday, Sept. 14, they tried their best to get their followers to drive one of the Chiefs away and burn his house down; and had it not been for King OCKAI protecting him, they would have done so. This Chief, whose name is SPIFF, stands firm in his belief, and will not give up Christianity. The adverse Chiefs have taken all their people away from the Mission, and the Jujü men have made threats against the life of the missionary, Rev. T. JOHNSON. I am, however, glad to say the whites have held a meeting, and have resolved to protect him at all hazards. In furtherance of this the whites have all gone up to Brass Town to endeavor to settle matters quietly. Should they not be able to do so, threats, and perhaps force, will have to be used."

Darwinian Retrogression.

A New-Zealand correspondent of the San Francisco *Alta* is responsible for the following story:

"However strange Mr. DARWIN's theory—that man is descended from a monkey—may seem to be to many, the following particulars in the early history of one of the present members of Parliament for New-Zealand are related in all sober earnestness in Southern papers. Mr. B.'s early life was spent in the wilds of South Africa. When a mere infant he was one day laid peacefully at rest at the door of his woodland home. His worthy parent, near the cabin, shot the young offspring of a large monkey, at which the feelings of the affectionate mamma were of course much wounded. She was, however, driven away by the approaching hunter, and in passing the cabin door noticed and stole the future New Zealand legislator. The loss was not discovered for nearly an hour afterward, and then all efforts to find the robber proved unavailing. Three months after this period a hunting party came across a family of monkeys in the wilderness, and there, in the arms of the careful although untutored wetnurse, was the long-lost child, who chattered and jibbered in the most approved monkey fashion, apparently fully equal to the exigencies of the situation. Could there be any more convincing evidence than this of the affinity between our race and those hairy denizens of the woods?"

The Rescue of Capt. Hopken.

From the San Francisco Alta, Nov. 7.

To ordinary readers, and even to those who "go down to the sea in ships," it is little less than marvelous that Capt. HOPKEN was rescued from the wreck of the brig *Shelehoff*. The brig was wrecked in latitude 16° N., longitude 117° W., 270 miles S.W.½S. from Cape San Lucas. She was found in latitude 26′ 46″ N., longitude 148′ 52″ W., some 600 miles from Honolulu, having drifted 1,950 miles about S.W. by W. from the time the cyclone first struck her.

Capt. BENNETT, (of the *Moses Taylor*,) to whom all honor and credit and praise should be accorded for his sagacity as well as his humanity, was over 500 miles out of his course, and was naturally anxious to make up for lost time, yet when he discovered the wrecked brig, though there was no sign of life on her decks, he determined to send off a boat and make it certain that there was no one to be rescued, as he believed that there might be somebody in the rigging. The passengers who heard his determination, applauded his resolution, though they all thought the search would be fruitless. The result is known. Capt. HOPKEN, with the crew and passengers, had abandoned the deck and sought safety in the foretop cross-trees, where they had rigged a "crow's nest," by bending canvas around the stays attached to and above the cross-trees. This was what attracted the attention of Capt. BENNETT, though the only survivor of the crew was not there, having crawled down two days before, and being two weak to return, had crawled into the improvised forecastle and was sleeping when the men from the *Moses Taylor* boarded the wreck. The noise awoke him and he attracted the attention of his deliverers. Some nine days before, when eight of the crew were yet living, a bark came in sight, but stood off without making any effort to board the wreck, though every effort was made to attract attention. Capt. BENNETT's conduct stands out in such glorious contrast that it is difficult to find words sufficiently eulogistic to extol him. His search was prosecuted after the steamer had passed closely, giving a clear view of the deck, and no living thing to be seen. The owners say Capt. BENNETT's name shall be kept on the roll to command a steamer as long as he lives, and we hope he may live a thousand years to enjoy it.

No Tidings of the Grand Duke.

The gale that has been raging on our coast for the past few days has had the effect of driving off all vessels bound in, off shore, that is, those that could not make a "free sheet" of it. The *Abreck* still lies at her anchorage near the South-west Spit. From early morning until late at night Lieut. VALETSKY has been at the side to receive visitors. Vice-Admiral ROWAN dined with the Russian Captain yesterday. When leaving Admiral ROWAN was saluted with the usual salvo. Capt. OUDINETE of the Russian Army, desires to correct a statement that appeared in several of the papers. He says that he did not make the remarks attributed to him in regard to the non-arrival of the Grand Duke. Those anxious for the arrival of the Grand Duke need not expect him as long as the heavy gale which now prevails along the whole of the American coasts lasts.

LIFE IN KANSAS.

Indian Civilization—Rapid Settlement of the Country—Terrible Fires of the Past Summer—Agricultural Prospects—Search for Oil and Gold.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SOLOMON, Kansas, Friday, Nov. 3, 1871.

How very differently one feels "at the front," where the fight is raging, from the one who sits back in his easy chair at home, contemplating the battle and speculating as to its probable result. One in New-York City feels that to come to Western Kansas is to come to the border, that dreaded place of Indian massacres; but the border is continually receding westward, and one cannot run upon it unawares, nor be in danger of Indian outbreaks, except by deliberate choice and foreknowledge. This same idea is prevalent in the East in regard to missionary work in the West. Going to Kansas is synonymous with going out of civilization and into barbarism, and the field is contemplated in the East in much the same way that Bull-Run field was, and much speculation exists as to the probable success of the good work in far-off Kansas. It is so far away that it seems a foreign land, and many people come here with the same ideas that foreigners have in coming to the New World, expecting always not only to better their fortunes, but to find a ready way to wealth; and when their overwrought imaginative ideas find no realization, they try to convince themselves, and the world about them, that Kansas don't compare with their native State in point of fertility or healthfulness, or anything else in fact. She is below par in everything with them. Eldorado hunters are always disappointed—but let a man start from the East for Kansas with the idea that it is a prairie State, one of the best at that, and that the same hard work is to be done here as at home, and that man will be successful. A frontier State is supposed by many to have a crude sort of Government, and, indeed, the Kansas civil code is crude, and not at all adequate to the protection of her citizen settlers, who pray and hope for reform constantly; but the religious code, if I may be allowed so to speak, is fast assuming harmonious and beautiful proportions.

CHANGE OF FEELING AMONG THE INDIANS.

By the reports of missionaries in the Indian Territory one gets a far better opinion of the capabilities and inclinations of the Indian than by the reports of our military commanders, though I believe there is a great diversity of character among the tribes. The Kaws, for instance, of this State, are like the Kiowas that Gen. SHERMAN has had so much trouble with—a cowardly, lazy, thieving set of redskins—while the Seminoles, numbering about two thousand souls, seem to have a spark of that nobility within, which we have all read about, and few have come in contact with, which is touched by the appeal of truth, and which is susceptible of training. As showing the reformed nature and Christian spirit of these warriors, I will merely notice one incident. On the anniversary of his "big change," the Chief of the tribe came into the missionary's tent, and laying a roll of bills on his table, said: "There, that is a gift to the Great Father for coming to me and to my tribe. I used to kill and scalp the pale face in Florida. I hated him; my heart told me he was my enemy; but the Great Father has made my heart over. Now the pale face is my brother, and I love him." The idea is that a white man is as good to him as the red man. Isn't this an advance? Whatever we may think of Indian warfare and our Government policy in regard to them, is it not a matter to be thankful over if such a work is being accomplished among the tribes? The Seminoles support four public schools and one high school; the Indian boys and girls show as much aptitude and facility of acquirement as boys and girls generally among the whites. They are steadily increasing their farming operations and learning that most difficult of all lessons to an Indian—to work. Another view of the Indian character I cannot help giving in this place. In going from Humboldt to Junction City we passed through the Kaw Reservation, where I saw the great Chiefs of the tribe painted in red and blue, and with long feathers in their scalp locks, and wrapped in red artillery blankets, riding on dirt cars and on the locomotives. One train was backing into a sand hole, and numbers of these dusky braves were running alongside and jumping on and off just like a lot of little boys. The squaws were at work in the fields or about the houses, but these Kaws, lately reduced to reservation life, are not yet sufficiently under the influence of American civilization to understand the nobility of labor. They say: "Great Spirit made black man to work, white man to read, and Indian to hunt." This is their creed. Imagine the patient toil necessary to overcome its influence and teach them better.

EFFECT OF THE LATE FIRES.

Fire seems to be the order of the day. For the past month I think there have not been ten nights when the sky has not been red and the air filled with smoke in this State. The beautiful rolling sea of prairie grass is now nothing but bare, bleak stretches of charred hill and plain. The verdant picture of prosperity is changed to that of black desolation. Where, a month ago, one might ride through the tall grass accompanied by the chirrup of the meadow lark and the swift rush of wings as the prairie chickens flew frightened from his path, and the great jack rabbits spring and, rocking, rolling, tumbling, gallop to get out of the way, now one rides over a bare, smooth surface of blackened ashes, no sign of bird, no movement of life is seen on all these broad prairies, but the quietness of desolation. Thousands upon thousands of acres of cattle-range have been burned, and thousands of tons of hay for the wintering of stock—no grass, no hay, no grain in many parts of the State. The prospect is cloudy; houses and barns, and wheat-stacks, and corn-fields have been swept away, and still the darkness of night is illumined by burning prairie. These fires are the greatest of all calamities in the prairie States, but we are yearly getting better protection for ourselves, and the time is not distant when the fire, if it gets out at all on the prairie, will be confined to narrow limits.

AGRICULTURAL AND MINERAL RESOURCES.

The past year has been a productive one in this State. All the crops have yielded abundantly, and the farmers feel encouraged, while those who have for so long talked about "drouthy" Kansas are for the time hushed. Of course we have the discontented ones among us, who want to sell, and are always discouraged, no matter where they are, and good farms could at any time be bought at reasonable rates from these people, who have had the worst end of farming first and haven't sense enough to know that the good time is coming. There are always those who are on the lookout for railroads and "village plots"—and I know of many in this region who are possessed with the insane idea that their farm is on the direct route between two points where a railroad is contemplated. Yes, they will point out the benefits by the score, of their centre line for a railroad, and many of them have already, while yet no railroad is actually projected, staked out village lots and the site for a depot. This is what is called Western "Go-aheadativeness;" a better name is Western folly. A great many too are looking for gold. Not a man "of them" would be surprised if a gold mine, or silver mine, or oil well, or something of that sort should be found on his quarter. Indeed, one man here in digging a well, at a depth of forty feet, smelt petroleum one morning "very strong." More men were put on. The next morning it was stronger; the next stronger—the earth seemed saturated with oil in some places. He dug to a depth of 140 feet, or about that, but only found indications, and from failure of funds gave it up. He is still sanguine, but the knowing ones whisper "salted." Iron Hill is a high peak on the south bank of the Smoky Hill Fork, and round it many legends and stories cluster. The most remarkable one is this: One of the early-exploring parties after FREMONT passed this way, and had a long fight with the Indians for the possession of this particular knob. The Indians stubbornly resisted the whites because of an old tradition that as this bill was dear to the Great Spirit, so the possession of it by the white man would be attended by the direst results to the Indian. Stories of its wondrous wealth in precious metals were set afloat, and many eager ones made a rush for El Dorado. The Indian was driven away, the white man took possession, but beyond a few bits of sandstone largely impregnated with iron there has nothing been found. The story of its being one of Nature's depositories of precious metals has simmered down into this: The Indians knew of a rich tin mine, located on or near Iron Hill, and they, as a nation, are sworn to secresy about its location. A renegade Kaw told Lieut. Somebody of the mine, and agreed to pilot him to the spot; his fellows learning of his treachery, killed him, and nothing remains but the general knowledge of the location, and a block four inches square of the true metal, which a great many people have seen—the people who have seen *it*. Numbers of geologists and mineralogists have examined the country, and traces of tin have come to the surface, but we still are poor—in the dark—awaiting the tin-tin-abulation of the exulting cry "Eureka."

W. B. C.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Suggestions from a Veteran Election Officer.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Since the Fall of 1844 down to the Fall of 1869 I have officiated at every election, either as inspector, Commissioner of Registry, or as poll clerk, and I think I can speak from experience of the workings of such Registry laws as we have had. In my opinion a Registry law should require that all registration be completed a sufficient time before the day of election to allow the lists to be posted up for inspection in some conspicuous place; then allow no voting by non-registered persons on election day, by affidavits or otherwise. I would also make it imperative that every voter whose name is registered should receive a card at the time with his name written upon it, also his registry number, and countersigned by the Board of Registry, which checks must not only be shown on the day of election to entitle him to vote, but be given up and canceled. It may be argued that the Board of Registry would not have time to do all this; but I have often sat with them for hours and not received twenty-five names. The printing of cards would not be expensive. It is not necessary that the Board should consist of four, nor that they should be four or five days in registering if the City is properly districted, that is, so that each district should contain not more than 500 voters.

GEO. W. WEED,
No. 22 Montgomery-st., New-York.

Department of Public Instruction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Now that so much has been accomplished by last Tuesday's election, will not you, through whose means all this has been effected, call the attention of the recently elected legislators, in their prospective "New Charter," to exert their utmost power in having the Commissioners in the "Department of Public Instruction" elected by the people—the only way of true representation? The present "Board" is, as we all know, SWEENY's, and in no City department is reform needed as it is in this. The Police are not more oppressed by their Commissioners than are we by ours. Yet in no form is this made public.

The present members, Bell, Jarvis, (of sinecure notoriety,) Gross, Ingersoll, (father of the Ingersoll,) Sands, ($75,000 Sands,) Wood, (Dock Commissioner,) and the whole twelve are as arbitrary and inconsistent as are "HANK" SMITH and MANIERRE of the "Police Commission."

Among some of the latest injustices is a case in which a First Assistant and candidate for the Vice-Principalship, instead of being examined by the Superintendent, is to be subjected to an examination by two of the Commissioners—Messrs. SANDS and GROSS! Now, Mr. Editor, never since the establishment of the public schools, never in the annals of the Board of Education, has such a proceeding been heard of. When was this law passed? It was never reported in the minutes, and yet it exists. And what does Mr. SANDS or Mr. GROSS know about the qualifications necessary for a Vice-Principal? Mr. SANDS no doubt can count 75,000, and Mr. GROSS has his own ideas of the pronunciation of the English language. But, Mr. Editor, of what use is a Superintendent, if the Commissioners do their own examining? and even then make no appointments, unless the candidates possess the very necessary "influence."

The present Superintendent is a careful, conscientious man, but he can do nothing while the present administration lasts.

The decrease in the attendance of our schools and the exodus to Roman Catholic ones, the enormous expenditures, covered by various "appropriations," have all been produced by the present "Tammany" Board; the effect is seen in the school, the teachnr and the scholar.

Let me beseech you, Mr. Editor, to call upon the people by all they hold sacred, to relieve us from the misrule under which we are suffering. "Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of these little ones, ye did it unto me.

AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT TEACHER.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1871.

A Suggestive Comparison.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having been a reader of your paper for four or five years, I have, of course, been particularly interested in, and entirely satisfied with, the course you have been and are still taking. I read from time to time all the so-called respectable dailies, and must confess that yours is the only one which has taken a high and distinctive position on the ground of right against wrong.

As a practical illustration of what a straightforward and uncompromisingly honest course will do for a journal even in New-York, I have taken a list of the number of newspapers I have seen on the Fourth-avenue cars when I have happened to ride down in them within the last five weeks:

	TIMES.	*Herald.*	*Tribune.*	*World.*	*Sun.*	Total.
Oct. 10....	6	3	2	..	1	12
Oct. 11....	6	4	3	..	1	14
Oct. 12....	4	1	1	..	1	7
Oct. 13....	4	4	1	..	..	9
Oct. 16....	6	3	4	..	4	17
Oct. 17....	5	4	..	1	1	11
Oct. 19....	4	5	2	..	2	13
Oct. 21....	5	4	2	..	2	13
Oct. 24....	5	4	2	..	3	14
Oct. 26....	5	2	1	..	2	10
Oct. 27....	8	2	2	1	2	15
Oct. 28....	7	4	..	..	1	12
Nov. 4....	9	5	2	..	7	23
Nov. 8....	6	3	2	1	..	12
Nov. 11....	6	3	1	..	2	12
	86	51	25	3	29	194

I think that a statement of this kind may be of encouragement to any newspaper working hard and disinterestedly on the side of honesty.

I have not taken a written list in the Fifth and Madison avenue stages, (where our best citizens ride,) but there your majority is much greater.

FIDELES.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 11, 1871.

"The Work Yet to be Done."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My heart overflows with thanks to you for what you have done. At the peril of your life and property you have long labored, day and night, to expose and break up the deep plans and high-handed robberies of the most powerful band of thieves who ever disgraced this or any other Christian land. You roused up the honest men of New-York who had neglected their duty as citizens; they appointed a Committee of Seventy, who, by your side, have done noble work. You have pressed forward to victory—a victory more glorious to our City, and to our whole country, than that obtained over the Southern rebellion.

In this morning's TIMES you very properly call the attention of citizens to "the work yet to be done." They will need line upon line. This great work, so well begun, must be pressed on to complete and enduring victory. Whatever others may do, we are sure that the editor of the TIMES will be true to the best interests of our City and country. His upright, determined course has won many golden opinions, and will win many more, not only in New-York, but in every part of this great and growing country.

ALVAH GUION,
Rector of Guion Episcopal Church, Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1871.

The Labor of Reform.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a constant reader of the TIMES for some years, I cannot refrain at this time from offering a few words of congratulation to its editors as the gallant pioneers of the army of Reform that has lately won its first victory over the hordes of public plunderers who have ruled New-York so long. It was hard ground to break at first, and the laggard press were loth to follow until the way was clear and the road smooth. But the reward has come, and the TIMES stands today the first daily journal of the first City of the land.

During the hard-fought contest I have often been on the point of sending my feeble word of encouragement for its fearless denunciation and exposure of corruption and wrong, but others had been before me. While, day after day, the TIMES made some new and scathing exposure of the corruption of the present rulers of the City I have been asked, "What is the use of this perpetual kind of thing?" My reply has been, "It is of great use to fight the battle for the right to the end of time."

The editors of the TIMES and their supporters have not had to wait so long, though all is not yet accomplished that has to be done. The TIMES has still an extensive field and an abundant reward before it. Go on, Messrs. Editors, as you have begun, and the honest and upright of all political parties will not cease to cry, as every honest reader of the TIMES ought to have shouted when the glorious election returns of yesterday came in, "Long live the TIMES!"

A READER.

CITY OF BROOKLYN.

The Boards of Canvassers.

The Board of County Canvassers met yesterday afternoon in the Supervisors' Room at the Court-house. Supervisor STILLWELL was appointed Chairman, assisted by Supervisors NEWMAN, RYDER and HOWELL. The returns were presented, with the exception of that of one district of the Eighteenth Ward, which had been sent to the City Clerk's office by mistake. The missing return was procured, and the canvass proceeded as far as and including the Third Ward, when the canvassers adjourned to this morning. There were present representatives from the Citizens' Reform Committee and several citizens.

The Board of City Canvassers was assembled yesterday, in the rooms of the Board of Aldermen, to canvass the city returns. It consists of Aldermen McGroarty, Thorn, Boland, Dawson, Roher, Walter and Boggs. Previous to examining the returns, a protest was received from NELSON SHAURMAN, candidate for City Auditor, complaining that, in the First District of the Sixth Ward, the inspectors placed, before the voting commenced, 500 false and fraudulent ballots in the box and changed the poll list accordingly, and that this was done with the intent of defrauding SHAURMAN out of his election. An affidavit was also presented by WILLIAM ZINK, in which he swears that he saw one of the inspectors of the Seventh District of the Sixteenth Ward—EDWARD H. FERRIER—brush away tickets which had been presented him by voters, and substitute others in their stead; also that the said FERRIER caused the removal of GURDON H. BAXTER, a Democratic inspector, from the room. BAXTER also makes affidavit to the same effect. LUDIVOC BENNETT, JAS. S. BANGS and SAMUEL PALMER, residents of the First Ward, presented a communication complaining of the conduct of the Inspectors of election at the Second District of the First Ward. These protests and communications were laid over for future action. The returns were opened and read by Alderman McGROARTY. The vote in the Second District, First Ward, was irregularly recorded for Justices of the Peace, and the return was sent back. In the Second District of the Second Ward, 476 votes were recorded for "William" POWELL for Mayor. In the Fourth District of the Second Ward the totals were incorrectly given. This was also the case in the Fifth and Seventh Districts of the Sixth Ward. In the vote for Justices in the Fourth District of the Sixth Ward the inspectors had declared that Bevering, Elliot, Jones, Eames, Marshall, Cassidy, Weber and O'Conor had received each 125 votes. The absurdity of this statement will be seen when it is stated those men were on different tickets and running for separate districts. These irregular returns were sent back to the inspectors. The canvassers continued their labors during the evening, simply calling off the figures on the returns, deferring final action for the present. There were in attendance representatives from the Citizens' Reform Committee.

The Citizens' Reform Committee.

The Citizens' Reform Committee have decided to appoint but three members on each of the subcommittees at present, and fill the vacancies when the Committee shall be increased to seventy-five. The following names were suggested, but not adopted:

On Legislation—W. W. Goodrich, E. Driggs, E. M. Whiting, A. Cunningham, F. A. Schroeder, James Murphy, S. B. Chittenden.

Executive Committee—E. J. Whitlock, J. W. Hunter, Joseph Eschwege, S. B. Dutcher, A. D. Wheelock, George H. Roberts.

On Finance—S. L. Husted, Samuel McLean, Wm. Marshall, F. Steins, A. E. Davis, H. C. Bowen.

Prosecuting Committee—B. F. Tracy, R. Johnston, G. W. Benson, G. L. Fox, George Kinkel, Chauncey Perry, Lorin Palmer.

The Committee will hold a meeting this evening, at the Directors' room of the Academy of Music, when it is expected that additional names will be presented for membership.

The proposition to consolidate with the Backhouse Committee does not meet with favor. It is claimed that the Reform Committee have no authority to go beyond the power delegated by the mass-meeting which created them; and that the objects of the Backhouse Committee are entirely distinct, and relate to the investigation into the manner in which the City Government has been conducted. It is probable, however, that the additional names to be presented this evening will embrace many of the prominent men on the Backhouse Committee.

Mr. GOODWIN stated yesterday that the Subcommittee on Legislation would have a very important duty to perform, for it was intended to frame a new charter, which would entirely reorganize the City Government. This Committee will meet at an early day, and will be prepared to listen to the suggestions of citizens who are earnest in their desires for reform.

The Construction of Ocean-Avenue.

Yesterday Messrs. JOHN J. VANDERBILT, JOHN L. RYDER and J. R. STIERWELL, Commissioners of Estimate for the Improvement of Ocean-avenue, which is to be extended from the southern boundary of Prospect Park to Sheep's Head Bay 100 feet wide, with a roadway of 70 feet and sidewalks 15 feet, fixed the district of estimate at 100 feet on either side of the line of improvement. The awards in Flatbush, Flatlands and Gravesend, and expenses amount to $144,715 11. The assessment per lot of 25 by 100, in Flatbush will average $211 25; in Flatlands $56, and in Gravesend $2 62.

The Union Ferry Company and the City.

CYRUS P. SMITH, manager of the Union Ferry Company, says that the Company will resist the action of the city to compel them to pay a just rental; will not reduce the fare to one cent, for then they would lose $30,000 per annum; and if the city attempts to remove the building the Company will test the title of the city to the land in question in the Courts.

Brief Notes.

Rear-Admiral ALDEN was officially received at the Navy-yard yesterday. He has been appointed to the command of the Mediterranean Squadron.

A suit by the administratrix of JOHN MADDEN, who died from the effects of injuries received by the *Westfield* explosion, against the Staten Island Ferry Company, came up before Judge MILLAR in the City Court yesterday and was not concluded. The damages claimed are $5,000.

American Museum of Natural History.

The Trustees of the American Museum of Natural History gave a reception, yesterday, to their friends, at their rooms in the old Arsenal building, in the Central Park. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the attendance was not large. Yet quite a number of enthusiastic devotees of the attractions of Natural History so bountifully offered were present and testified their appreciation in unmistakable terms. It is not, perhaps, generally understood that this society, composed of some of the most influential gentlemen of this City, have placed on exhibition at this place a large and very valuable collection of specimens. An agreement has been made with the Park Commissioners, whereby they pledge the safe keeping and polite attendance required for public display, and guarantee two days of each week specially for visits of pupils of the public schools. It is only just to say that both parties have amply fulfilled their obligations. The rooms are arranged for the purpose in the very best manner. Specimens of rarity and great value are collected from the uttermost parts of the earth. Stuffed birds, animals, fishes, etc.; preserved reptiles in jars of alcohol; anatomical and wax works; mineralogical, botanical, marine, entomological curiosities, and, in fact, wonders of the air, the earth and the sea in great variety are provided in abundance. The guests yesterday were treated to a private view and colloquial description.

Illinois Women Refused Admission to the Bar.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has just refused to admit to the bar Miss ALTA HULETT, a law student of Rockford, on account of her sex. The Rockford *Register* says: Miss HULETT is a young lady of superior talents and attainments, and well qualified to enter upon the profession of her choice. Under an appointment of the Circuit Judge here, she was examined for admission to the legal practice by Messrs. WRIGHT, MILLER and BRAZEE, of the Rockford Bar, who certified to her ample qualifications. But the Supreme Court has again, as in the late application of the gifted and accomplished editress of the Chicago *Legal News*, decided against the admission of women to the legal profession.

The Trinity-Place Nuisance.

Over two weeks ago a petition was presented to District-Attorney GARVIN, from importers, merchants, hackmen, expressmen and Government officials in the Appraiser's Department, asking him to have Trinity-place presented as a nuisance before the Grand Jury, but he seems to have taken no notice of it, as nothing has been done in the case.

CHOLERA AT QUARANTINE.

One More Death—Several New Cases—Quarantine Arrangements.

In addition to the details already published in the TIMES as to the appearance of cholera on board the steam-ship *Franklin*, further particulars were ascertained yesterday from Drs. MOSHER and REID, who were busily engaged all day—the former attending to Upper Quarantine and the latter to the hospital at West Bank. The arrangements at the latter place and on board the *Delaware* are of the most perfect kind. Yesterday several other cases made their appearance aboard the *Delaware*. NICLOS SORENSEN showed symptoms early in the day. MICHAEL GERKE, a scullery man, was the first of the crew who was attacked. He was also sent to West Bank. JANE NELSON, aged seven years; GRATHE NELSON, PETER PAULSEN, aged three years; MAX DAERING, aged seven years, were also attacked with choleraic symptoms. These cases are not very bad. The Surgeon of the *Franklin* also went to hospital yesterday in a feverish condition.

SORON NEILSON died yesterday at West Bank. His wife and children were also attacked by the disease. He was a native of Sweden. The name of the passenger who died on Sunday was HERNA NEILSON, aged about thirty years. On board the *Delaware* the passengers are represented as being in excellent spirits. The length of time for which they will be quarantined cannot be determined until after the last case has made its appearance. The total of deaths up to the present is forty-two, and of patients there are already twenty-nine at West Bank. The appearance of cholera in Winter is not new to this port, as about twenty years ago the same thing occurred. The crew of the hospital-boat *Delaware* are now quarantined, and the vessel will go to West Bank in a few days. The *Franklin* was sent down yesterday. The pilot who boarded the *Franklin* did not know of the disease on board, and is now quarantined with the others, and will be detained at the option of the doctor. Up to the present no case has made its appearance among the cabin passengers. The doctor says there is no doubt whatever but the present is Asiatic cholera, and that every symptom proves it. When the news of the cholera on board the steam-ship *Franklin* was made known in Staten Island, there was much excitement among the residents, and much uneasiness was felt by the most timid. Yesterday morning, when the yellow flag was seen flying from the *Delaware*, people began to complain of the danger there was of the wind bringing the epidemic from the ship; but there need be no alarm, as the passengers placed on board the *Delaware*—569 in number—are all in good health, but of course no communication will be allowed with them. The conveniences on board are perfect; the berths and bedding are all new and in excellent order, and the attendance is most perfect and complete. The Quarantine tender, *Fenton*, took a quantity of supplies over to the *Delaware* last evening, and Dr. MOSHER was kept constantly busy during the day.

Opening of the Englewood Athenæum.

The public-spirited citizens of Englewood, one of the most charming suburbs of New York, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, have just completed, at a cost of over $60,000, a large and fine public hall, adapted to all purposes for which a population of cultivated people need a roomy and convenient place of assemblage. This new hall, which is called the Englewood Atheneum, was opened last night with a concert, in which Miss KELLOGG sang charmingly, as is her way, assisted by Messrs. SIMPSON and RANDOLFI, and by Miss TOEDT, the well-known violinist.

The occasion was eminently successful. The hall, which contains not only its own roomy floor, but two commodious galleries, was crowded with an appreciative audience, and all the neighboring towns, up as far as Nyack, were represented in the audience, an extra train on the Norther Road giving them an opportunity to find a pleasant evening's amusement.

The new Antheneum has excellent acoustic qualities, is brilliantly lighted, and neatly decorated. It will hold a large audience, and will afford to the people of Englewood and its vicinity the means of much enjoyment. Mr. BEECHER will lecture there next week, and during the Winter a series of lectures will be given.

Justice Dowling's Opinion of Sergt. Loonie.

LEON P. PHILLIPS was arraigned in the Special Sessions, yesterday, charged with assaulting Officer FITZGIBBONS on the night of the election, in the Eighteenth Precinct Station house. For the defense, it was shown that the prisoner and another person went into the Station-house to hear the returns of the election. Sergt. LOONIE and another Sergeant, with several other persons, were behind the desk, and FITZGIBBONS, without any cause, thrust the prisoner out. He clutched at the officer's clothes to save himself from falling, when he was clubbed and arrested.

Justice DOWLING said that it appeared to him this all arose from the disorderly state of the Station-house, as it appeared people were admitted indiscriminately. The door-keeper ought to be dismissed, and if that was the way in which Sergt. LOONIE conducted affairs at the Station-house he was not fit for the position. The prisoner was discharged.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	6 A.M.	9 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	36	42	45	47	44
Stand of Bar. in inch.	29.98	..	29.89	..	29.70

Wet-bulb Hygrometer at noon, degrees Fah., 44.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 14.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Nov. 15: Nos. 363, 364, 366, 369, 232, 267, 360, 379.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.

Nos.
9—The People vs. Michael Norton.
10—The People vs. R. B. Connolly.
12—Malcolm vs. Allen.
13—Same vs. Same.
22—Galinger vs. Galinger.
53—In matter of application of Nat. Mechs' Bk'g Association.
54—In matter of application of S. B. White.
59—Devoe vs. Godwin.
66—Havemeyer vs. Ingersoll.
259—Wagstaff vs. Bartlett.
300—The People ex. rel. Parsons vs. Keller.
132—Bloomer vs. Sturgis.

Nos.
134—In re Morgan vs. Morgan.
135—In re Morgan vs. Ely.
136—In re Morgan vs. Trustee of Morgan.
137—In re Morgan vs. Trustee of Robbins.
138—McConnell vs. Pyne.
139—Barnard vs. Campbell.
140—Great Western Ins. Co. vs. Thayer.
141—White vs. McLean.
142—Mullins vs. Price.
143—Febel vs. Livingstone, President, &c.
144—Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co. vs. Nat. B'k of North America.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Brady, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
41—Leslie vs. Cozzens.
78—Worth vs. West.
79—Abbott vs. West.
108—In re application of Stuyvesant.
[illegible]—Millard, Jr., vs. Sill.
[illegible]—Illius vs. Pinckney.
[illegible]—Same vs. Same.
Call No. 168—Fundy vs. Clarke.

Nos.
135—McKinley vs. Lamb.
136—Fourth Nat. Bk. vs. Morrell.
148—Crawford vs. Waters.
161—Columbia Fire Ins. Co. vs. Cook.
167—Gillies vs. Tate.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
——Teller vs. Routh.
337—N. Y. Guaranty & Indemnity Co. vs. T. Flynn et al.
211 R. C.—Trenton Iron Co. vs. Langdon Rolling Co.
199½ R. C.—Winch vs. Mayor, &c., N. Y.
151 R. C.—Jaffrey et al. vs. Liv., N. Y. & Phila. S. S. Co.
109½—Clancey vs. Byrne.
431—Jacobs vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
147 R. C.—Voight vs. Great Western Ins. Co.
13—Jahn, Adm'x, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c., of N. Y.
191—Taylor vs. O'Connor, et al.

Nos.
563—Hall et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
1023—Lewis vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
325½ R. C.—Murphy et al. vs. Hazwell.
169—Tellman et al. vs. Brunner et al.
429—Conits et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
473—Lindmeyer et al. vs. N. Y. & Prov. S. S. Co.
475—Ninth Nat. Bank N. Y. vs. Gould et al.
477—Home Ins. Co. vs. Manhattan Ins. Co.
479—Marvin vs. Meyer.
481—New Hartford Manf. Co. vs. Hud. River R. R. Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1645—Duncan vs. Berlin.
753—Nat. Bk. of Com'rce vs. Nat. Merch. Bkg. Ass'n.
873—Fleische vs. Mason.
665—Taylor vs. Perrin.
869—Smith vs. Frost.
1061—C., P., N. & E. R. R. Co. vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
1231—Travers vs. O'Brien.

Nos.
1233—Creed vs. Mut. Prot. Life Ass. Society.
1235—Jenkins vs. Donan.
1239—Spitz vs. Levensky.
1241—Alger vs. Pickert.
1245—Burkhalter vs. Murphy.
1267—Castellon vs. Wellman.
1255—Munday vs. Wendel.
1257—Miller vs. Holmes.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Set-Down Causes.

Nos.
944—Archer et al. vs. Elkins et al.
1029—King vs. Wolff.
436—Latourette vs. Decker et al.
393—Blumenthal vs. Collins.
906—Quinlan vs. Sixth-av. Railroad Co.
812—Cameron vs. Derkheim.
876—Owens vs. Lawrence.
1080—Mass et al. vs. Brunnigan.
1047—Ottmann vs. Smith.

Nos.
465—Freidman et al. vs. Hirsch.
47—Nunn et al. vs. Terhune.
427—Geoghegan vs. Brennagan.
1103—Burns vs. The Liverpool and Great Western Steamship Company.
969—Carvallo vs. Buckley.
972—Same vs. Same.
68—McCauley vs. Gans.
772—Eckerson vs. Washington.

Part II.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
946—Honegsberger vs. Second-avenue R. R. Co.
947—Same vs. Same.
1045—McEvoy vs. Third-avenue R. R. Co.
1064—West vs. Curry.
1055—Rowland vs. Brewster.
1100—Jackson vs. Raymond.

Nos.
1101—Crandal vs. Hawkins.
1102—Same vs. Same.
1049—Bantell vs. Central R.R. of New-Jersey.
1054—Wilson vs. Olmstead.
1062—Dudley vs. Bellamy.
314½—Duncker vs. Hartfelder.
1104—Olney vs. Cragin.
1105—Allen vs. Moffatt.
1108—Whitney vs. Decker.

COMMON PLEAS.

Equity Term.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
145—Whitbeck vs. McKeon.
148—Bowne vs. Baron.

Nos.
20—Dudley vs. The Mayor.
139—Brown vs. Hertz.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
6512—Buckholtz vs. Mertling.
5421—Pinner vs. Caudler.
5448—Rutch vs. Robenstein.
6510—Alexander vs. Fettretch.
6723—Schnable vs. Raubitschek.
6731—Mayer vs. Strauss.
6782—O'Neil vs. Roth.
6810—Reilly vs. Brennan.
6883—Hebbel vs. Rogers.

Nos.
6965—Davidson vs. Wilcox.
6970—Covert vs. Lawrence.
6980—Crawford vs. Williams.
7142—Werder vs. Storck.
7045—Rank vs. Davis.
7053—Same vs. Same.
7195—Wydler vs. Reichold.
7384—Frost vs. Newcomb.
7043½—Webber vs. Vollhardt.
7935—Hamel vs. Robinson.

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.

Nos.
7328—Gross vs. Christ.
6919—McMahon vs. Bailey.
7020—Barnes vs. Stemnurtz.
6577—Ehrnfeld vs. Wise.
7185—Dening vs. Marley.
6854—Froelich vs. Berge.
6969—Capillo vs. Bentel.
7225—Hoyer vs. Henriques.
7229—Tillinghast vs. Manly.
6886—Gillies vs. Jones.
7364—Lauer vs. Raab.
7353—Nelson vs. O'Brien.
6926—Marsellis vs. Anker.
1116—Kurz vs. Hilton.
7264—Meyers vs. Sweeney.

Nos.
6696—Legrano vs. Dodd.
6916—Nichols vs. O'Brien.
7183—Haas vs. Mace.
7247½—Richler vs. Iltman.
7236—Wersze vs. Steinmetz.
7228—Newell vs. McKenzie.
7350—Piser vs. Congn. Bikers Cholim W. Kadiska.
7222—Journeymen Printers' Co-op. Ass. vs. Huyler.

Part III.—Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.
6814—Kobb vs. Krues.
6656—Holyoke Water Mill vs. Freund.
7956—Cahill vs. Randolph.
7848—Dale vs. McLean.
7958—Le Baron vs. Wilson.
7959—Rust vs. Wilson.
7960—Same vs. Same.
6946—Discoway vs. Steele.
7750—Hart vs. Wolff.
7797—Foster vs. Murry.
7849—Voorhies vs. Burns.
7916—Gibbs vs. Campbell.
7917—Hutton vs. Gaetz.
7963—Saltonstall vs. Fonti.
7964—Piggott vs. Brown.

Nos.
7965—Barndley vs. Sawyer.
7966—Newton vs. Berry.
7967—Same vs. Same.
7968—Same vs. Same.
7969—Same vs. Same.
7970—Lichtenstadt vs. Solomon.
7971—Horst vs. Lehman.
7971½—Same vs. Same.
7972—Bellews vs. Perry.
7973—Williams vs. Warner.
7974—File vs. Winters.
7975—Benjamin vs. Thomas.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.
1—The People vs. James Gray; manslaughter.
2—The People vs. Wm. Tully; grand and petit larceny.
3—The People vs. Albert V. Frith and Wm. McIlvaine; grand larceny.
4—The People vs. Michael Campbell, John Higgins and Michael Milan; grand larceny.
5—The People vs. Lawrence McLoughlin; grand larceny.
6—The People vs. Thomas Smith; larceny from the person.
7—The People vs. Joseph Barnet; receiving stolen goods.
8—The People vs. John Leon; receiving stolen goods.
9—The People vs. Thomas G. Bennett; felonious assault and battery.
10—The People vs. George McCloud; felonious assault and battery.
11—The People vs. Peter Finley; assault and battery.

DECISIONS.

COURT OF APPEALS DECISIONS.

Judgments affirmed with costs—James Garvey *vs.* Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., respondent; Christina E. Detmold *vs.* Patrick H. Drake et al., appellant; Andrew L. Vreland *vs.* Wm. H. Nichols et al., respondents; Emil Lass et al. *vs.* Charles H. Wetmore, appellant; Alfred G. Cook *vs.* Ephriam A. Gregg, respondent; Chas. J. Bishop *vs.* John Ferguson, appellant; Wm. O. Wood *vs.* The North-western Insurance Company, appellant; John Goss *vs.* Horatio N. Mather, respondent.

Judgments reversed and new trials granted, costs to abide the event—J. & F. Butterworth *vs.* Wm. Crawford, appellant; Henry Rodermond *vs.* Josiah G. Clark, appellant; Ezra W. Acer *vs.* Daniel H. Westcott, impleaded, &c., appellant; Duane C. Allis *vs.* John Leonard et al., appellands; Peter Riley *vs.* The City of Brooklyn, appellant.

Orders granting new trial affirmed and judgment absolute for defendants, with costs—Henry B. Davis *vs.* Daniel Lottick, respondent; Leonard G. Klinck *vs.* Gardiner R. Colby et al., respondents.

Order affirmed with costs—The People ex rel. George W. McLean et al. *vs.* Ethan Flagg, Supervisor, et al.; Robert P. Parrat *vs.* The Knickerbocker Ice Company, respondent.

Order of General Term reversed and judgment on report of referee affirmed, with costs—Home Life Insurance Company *vs.* Sylvester J. Sherman.

Order reversed and motion for mandamus denied, with costs—The People, ex rel. Henry et al. *vs.* Nostrand.

Order granting new trial reversed and judgment on report of referee affirmed, with costs—White *vs.* Smith.

Motion to dismiss appeal denied, with costs of appeal to the time of the motion and $10 costs of the motion—Wilkins *vs.* Earl.

Appeal dismissed with costs—Wright *vs.* Hunter; Hilliard *vs.* Brown.

Special judgment; judgment of the Supreme Court modified, &c.—McNiel *vs.* Tenth National Bank of New-York.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 14.

By Judge Brady.

Schott *vs.* Chamberlain; Lepevin *vs.* Karsch; Howes *vs.* Lebate; Van Dyke *vs.* Demarest; orders granted.

Brush *vs.* Brush; motion denied.

Louchran *vs.* Brennan; motion denied conditionally.

Henrietta Holliner *vs.* August Holliner; report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 15.

By Judge Spencer.

Gilbert *vs.* Wesley; Nassau Cordage Company *vs.* McEntee; Titus *vs.* Woodward; Winchell *vs.* Schooley; Betts *vs.* Copp; Townsend *vs.* Dibon; Burtis *vs.* McClusky; Bartells *vs.* Flynn; Longfield *vs.* Cole; Willett *vs.* McDermott; orders granted.

Speilman *vs.* Durgin; motion denied.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 14.

By Judge Robinson.

In the matter of the application of Ernest A. Levy; application denied.

By Judge Loew.

More *vs.* Rand; motion granted without costs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nov. 14.

Before Judge Ingraham.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY LITIGATION.

Charles Luling vs. Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company.—The North American Lloyds, owning the steamers *Baltic, Western Metropolis* and *Atlantic*, had suspended, owing large amounts to both plaintiff and defendant. They entered into an agreement to form a new company, with $100,000,000, based upon the ships, with certain division of stock. To comply with the law the Pacific Company put in $800,000 cash, and plaintiffs $200,000, the defendants giving it to Isaac Taylor, who was to buy as trustee. Subsequently Mr. Taylor drew out the money subscribed en behalf of defendant, and plaintiffs claimed the right to an accounting withdrawal of the $200,000 paid in by them.

Judge INGRAHAM, in his opinion, holds that the moneys received by the defendants, or any part of it, was not received on behalf of plaintiff; that the subscription by Taylor was not for the defendant, but for his own benefit, and the checks received by him from the Company were given as the result of a plan to comply with the statute requiring payment of the stock, and not as payment by the Company of the stock for their own use, and that plaintiffs have failed to make out a case entitling them to recover, and that the complaint should be dismissed.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Nov. 14.

Before Judge Brady.

PROCEEDINGS FOR THE CUSTODY OF A CHILD.

In re Mary Ann Elizabeth Anderson.—The relator, a little girl of five years, was brought before the Court on a writ of habeas corpus sued out by her brother. It appeared that father and mother are living in a state of voluntary separation, the child being in the custody of the father. The mother now seeks to obtain possession of the child.

The Court directed testimony to be taken on both sides as to the relative fitness of father or mother to have the custody of their child, and the motion on the part of the mother to be renewed on that testimony.

Mortimore Sandford for petitioner; Mr. Bigler opposed.

IMPRISONMENT OF MILITIA MEN FOR NON-PAYMENT OF FINES.

In re William R. Butler.—The relator was brought before the Court on a writ of habeas corpus, and his discharge from arrest asked for. The accused, it appeared, was a member of the Seventy-first Regiment of militia, and having failed to pay fines imposed upon him, was arrested by the Marshal, and imprisoned in Ludlow-street Jail, from whence he was brought up on habeas corpus. Counsel for the prisoner contended that it had been frequently held by the Judges of this Court, among them Chief-Justice Ingraham, that the act under which Butler was arrested was unconstitutional, and that the Marshal was without authority to make the arrest.

Judge BRADY remanded the prisoner, stating that he would consult Chief-Justice Ingraham as to whether such a decision had been made, and if it had he would discharge the prisoner.

Abraham Hummel for the relator.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—Nov. 14.

Before Chief-Justice Barbour and a Jury.

IS THE CLEARING-HOUSE A LEGALLY RECOGNIZED CHANNEL FOR THE COLLECTION OF BANK CHECKS?

J. Shuster Smith et al. vs. *Abraham D. A. Miller et al.*—In 1857 defendants paid a bill to plaintiffs by a draft on James K. Place & Co., of this City. Plaintiffs presented the draft and received a check, which, without being certified, was deposited in plaintiffs' bank, and, passing through the Clearing-house, was returned protested. In an action brought by plaintiffs to recover the amount, defendants put in the defense that if the check had been sent directly to the bank instead of going through the Clearing-house, it would have been paid, and such appeared to be the fact. Plaintiffs offered to prove that collection through the Clearing-house was a generally recognized custom. The Judge rejected the testimony as unnecessary, and gave judgment for plaintiffs. This decision was sustained at General Term, but in the Court of Appeals was reversed on the ground that a custom might be proven, not presumed. On the second trial, testimony was taken both for and against the existence of a custom to send the checks through the Clearing-house without certificate, but the Court ordered a verdict for defendants. From this decision the present appeal is taken. Decision reserved.

Elbridge T. Gerry for appellants; Joseph H. Choate for respondents.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—Nov. 14.

Before Judge Joseph F. Daly and a Jury.

SLANDER CASE.

Thomas Breen vs. *Solomon Rich.*—This is an action for slander, damages being laid at $10,000. By the testimony it appeared that plaintiff in 1870 hired premises from defendant, in Canal-street, which he occupied as a store. Some months after taking possession of the premises plaintiff was burned out, and he now alleges that in consequence of a slanderous report by the defendant that the store had been set on fire, he (plaintiff) had great difficulty not only in collecting the insurance on his burned stock, but also in procuring insurance on his new stock, after having refitted the store. Defendant denied the speaking of the slanderous words, and claimed that even if they were uttered they were not heard by any one who could use them to the injury of plaintiff. Case still on.

Mr. Brewster for plaintiff; Ex-Recorder Smith and M. S. Wolf for defendant.

INSURED BY A STAGE.

John McTiernay, an infant, vs. *James Murphy et al.*—This is an action to recover $10,000 damages for a broken leg. The plaintiff, a boy in the employ of Mr. Burke, a hatter, at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, was, between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening, returning to his employer's store, when he was run over by a stage and had his leg broken, amputation being subsequently necessary.

One of the jurors sent to the Court a certificate of a physician of his inability to attend, and the parties not being willing to submit the case to eleven jurors, it was ordered to go over for another trial.

UNLAWFUL DISPOSSESSION.

Joseph Planchaud vs. *William C. Colt.*—This is an action to recover damages for unlawfully dispossessing plaintiff, damages being laid at $10,000. It appeared by the testimony given on taking the inquest that plaintiff rented a store from defendant in Eighth-avenue. In the month of October, 1870, plaintiff received two letters from defendant's wife, requesting that the rent be paid to her. Subsequently plaintiff paid her a month's rent, and not long thereafter, on a very inclement day, a Marshal entered plaintiff's store with a dispossess warrant, and with four aids proceeded to remove the stock to the street. The Civil Justice, by whom the warrant purported to have been issued, having been sent for, he pronounced the warrant a "fraud." The Marshall nevertheless still persisted in dispossessing the plaintiff, and it was not until Capt. Cameron and a posse of police came that he desisted. Plaintiff claimed that not only was his stock injured, but that the health of his wife had been seriously impaired by the exposure, all of which resulted from the unlawful act of the Marshal, he acting under the direction of the defendant.

The jury found a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $3,500.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 14.

FIRST BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..117
3,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.111
10,000 do.........111⅛
500 do.......small.110⅜
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.111⅜
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.111⅜
6,000 U.S.5-20C., '65,n.113⅜
113,000 U. S.5-20 C., '67.114⅜
3,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.114⅜
7,000 do.........115
10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur....113⅜
40,000 do.........113⅜
20,000 Tenn. St.6s, old.. 68⅜
30,000 Tenn. St.6s,new. 68
15,000 Va. St. 6s, Def.. 28
30,000 N. C. 6s, old bs. 38
10,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, April & Oct... 31
2,000 Mo. St. 6s....... 97⅜
2,500 N. Y. C. 6s, '83.. 91
1,000 do......... 90⅜
2,000 Harlem 1st.......102
1,000 Cen. P. G. bds...103
10,000 do.........102⅜
6,000 Un. Pac. 1st...... 89⅜
4,000 do..bet. call.. 90
5,000 Un. P. 10s. Inc. 80
9,000 T.&W.1st,S.L.D. 87
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d..... 89⅜
2,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st. 98
5,000 Gt. W. 1st, '88... 92
3,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st. 94⅜
1,000 C., C. &In.C.1st. 88⅜
20 Am. Exchg. Bk...112
100 Canton Co........ 71
100 Con. Coal of Md... 43⅜
300 do...bet. call. 43⅜
100 Md. Coal Co..b. c. 23⅜
200 Quick. Min. Co.... 20
100 Quick. Pref..b. c. 25⅜

200 W. Un. Tel....... 65¾
350 do...bet. call. 65⅜
2000 do......... 65⅜
1300 do......... 66
100 do......... 66⅛
100 Pac. M. S. S. Co... 47¾
400 do...bet. call. 47⅜
600 do......... 47⅜
100 do......... 47⅜
1900 do......... 47¼
100 do......... 47¼
300 do......... 47
75 Penn. Coal Co....220
120 Adams Ex....... 86⅛
100 U. S. Ex........ 58
50 do......... 57⅜
900 N. Y. C. & H.b. c. 92⅜
100 do......... 92⅜
6 do......... 92⅜
100 Erie......bet. call. 31⅜
200 Reading.bet. call.110⅜
100 L. S. & M. So. b. c. 86⅜
100 do......... 86⅜
100 L. S. & M.S.Scrip. 80⅜
200 Chi. & N. W.b. c. 61⅜
100 Chi. & N. W. Pf... 90
200 N. J. C....bet. call.108
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.... 77⅜
100 Tol., W. & W....... 63⅜
100 do.bet. call. c. 63⅜
20 P., Ft. W.&C.Gd. 95⅜
100 Ohio & Miss....... 40⅜
600 do..bet. call. 40⅜
900 do......... 40⅜
30 Morris & Essex.... 95
34 do......... 95⅜
300 Han. & St. Jo..... 56⅜
300 Han. & St. Jo. Pf. 68⅜
10 Hart. & N. H.......160
12 Chi., B. & Q........125⅜
100 Del., L. & W..b.c.108

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R..115⅜
8,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..117⅜
11,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.111⅜
2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.111⅜
8,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'65.c.111⅜
65,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'65,n.114
10,000 Tenn. 6s, new... 68⅜
2,000 S.C.6s,n.,Ja.&Jy 31⅜
20,000 do......... 31
31,000 Mo. 6s.......... 98
10,000 Un. Pac. 1st...... 89⅜
2,000 Gt. W. 2d........ 84
100 Canton Co....... 71
100 Pac. M. S. S. Co... 47⅜
200 do...bet. call. 47⅜
100 W. U. T.......... 66⅜
100 do........b3. 66⅜
500 do...bet. call. 66⅜
100 Quick. Min. Co.... 20
100 Quick. Pf......... 26⅜
100 Md. Coal Co...... 23

100 Adams Ex....b. c. 86⅜
100 N. Y. C. & H. R.... 92⅜
200 do........b3. 92⅜
100 do........s3. 92⅜
100 do...bet. call. 92⅜
100 Erie.......... 31⅜
400 L. S. & M. S....... 86⅜
100 Mich. Cen.........122
10 do.........123
100 Un. Pac.......... 24⅜
100 do........b3. 25
100 C. & N. W....b. c. 61⅜
39 N. J. Cen.........107⅜
100 C. & R. I.........102⅜
100 M. & St. P. Pf..... 77⅜
100 Chi. & Alton..b. c.116⅜
100 H. & St. J........ 57
100 do......... 57⅜
200 H. & St. J. Pf..... 68⅜
60 Morris & Essex... 95

TUESDAY, Nov. 14—P. M.

The Public Funds were unusually strong today, and prices are now fully up to Gold on all the 5-20s, and 2½@3 ₱ cent. above Gold on the long 6 ₱ cents. of 1881, exclusive of accrued interest. The 10-40 years 5 ₱ cents. are also firm, and the Currency 6 ₱ cents. have advanced to 113½ ₱ cent. The late sales of 5-20s of 1867, this Afternoon, are reported at 114½, and by private settlement as high as 114¾ ₱ cent. The sales of Coupon 1862s were at 111½ ₱ cent., ex dividend. The London figures come even stronger than yesterday, and orders to buy from that and other European markets are supposed to be on the Street this Afternoon.

The Exchange on London is ⅛ ₱ cent. higher than yesterday, the sixty days rate 108⅞ ₱ cent., with leading drawers. The sales of Gold again ruled steady through the day at 111⅛@111¼ ₱ cent. The Cash Gold is less abundant, but can be borrowed without difficulty.

In the Money market most of the transactions on call loan are at 6@7 ₱ cent., with exceptions at 5 ₱ cent. where balances are volunteered to the leading houses. Discounts at Bank, to regular dealers, are at 7 ₱ cent. On the Street Merchant paper is discounted at from 8 to 12 ₱ cent.

On the Stock Exchange there is considerable spirit in the Railway and Miscellaneous Stocks, though the actual buoyancy is, as yet, confined to special favorites. It looks, however, today, as though speculation might soon become quite general, and the state of the Money market here, as well as the abundance of Currency in the West, would seem to favor an earnest *Bull* movement. There was a large business done today in Western Telegraph, which ran up to 67 ₱ cent. On strong orders from the friends of the Stock, who rest their faith on the reduction of the Capital, which has been going on for some time by purchases of Stock for account of the Company, to $30,000,000, which would authorize liberal half-yearly Dividends at once, and with the constant increase of traffic, lead to much larger and more frequent divisions of profit hereafter. There was also another large business in Pacific Mail Stock, and a fair demand for New-York Central and most of the Western Roads. In the Pacific Bonds, the first mortgages of the Central sold at 102⅝ per cent. and the first of the Union at 89¾@90 per cent. The South Carolina Bonds broke to 31 per cent., while Tennessees and Missouris were ½@1 per cent. higher than on previous sales. In several of the Miscellaneous Stocks, for some time neglected, such as the Maryland Coal Stocks, Quicksilver, &c., there are signs of revival of speculation.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night:

CLOSING PRICES—NOV. 14.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	109⅞	110
United States 5-20s of 1862	111⅛	111¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	114⅛	114⅝
American Gold	111⅛	111¼
Bills on London, 60 days	108¾	108⅞
N. Y. C. and Hudson	92⅜	92
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	87⅞	87½
Reading	110⅜	110⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	102⅛	102¾
North-west Common	61⅛	61
North-west Preferred	90	90⅜
Pacific Mail	47⅛	47¾
St. Paul Preferred	78	77⅝
St. Paul Common	56⅞	56⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	40⅛	39⅞
Toledo and Wabash	63⅛	62⅞
Western Telegraph	65⅞	67
Erie	31⅛	31⅛
Union Pacific	24⅛	24⅞
Lake Shore, Ex Scrip	86⅛	86
Lake Shore, Scrip	80⅛	79⅞

At the close of business the following prices were made for the various Public Funds of the United States, the market closing firm:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81...116
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81...117⅜
5-20 reg., '62.....111⅛
5-20 coup., '62....111⅜
5-20 reg., '64.....111⅛
5-20 coup., '64....111⅜
5-20 reg., '65.....111⅛
5-20 coup., '65....111⅜
5-20 reg., n. 1, '65...114⅜

5-20 coup., n. 1, '65...114⅜
5-20 reg., '67.....114⅜
5-20 coup., '67....114⅜
5-20 reg., '68.....114⅜
5-20 coup., '68....114⅜
10-40 reg..........109⅜
10-40 coup.........110
6s, currency.......113⅜

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.....90⅜
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.....91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.....90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.....90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.....102
Erie 1st Ex............98
Erie 2d, 7s, '79.......92⅜
Erie 3d, 7s, '83.......89
Erie 4th, 7s, '80......85⅜
Erie 5th, 7s, '88......84
Buff., N.Y.&E. 1st,'77..92
Long Dock Bonds........89⅜
Hud. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85..102
Hud. 7s. 3d, '75.......99
Harlem 1st, 7s.........102
Har. C. M. & S. F., 6s..90
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.....92⅜
Alb. & Sus. 3d bds.....92
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c., 2d....95⅜
M. S. & N.I.S.F.7₱c....100
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo...99⅜
Cen. Pac. Gold bds.....102⅜
U. Pac. 1st bds........89⅜
U. Pac. L. G., 7s......78⅜
U. Pac. Inc. 10s.......80
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75...104
Bel. & S. Ill. 1st, 8s...97
Alt. & T. H. 1st.......96
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.....86
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc....76
Chi. & N. W. S. F......98⅜
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds..91
Chi. & N.W. Con. bds...91
Chi. & N. W. 1st.......97
Del., L. & W. 1st......100

Tol. & W. 1st Ex.......93
Tol. & W. 1st, S.L.div..86⅜
Tol. & W. 2d...........89⅜
Tol. & W. Eq. bds......80
Tol. & W. Cons. Con....85⅜
Han. & Nap. 1st........85⅜
G. West. 1st, '88......92
G. West. 2d, '93.......84
Ill. & S. Iowa 1st.....87
Gal. & Chi. Ex.........101
Chi., R. I. & Pac......101
Morris & Es. 1st.......101
Clev. & Tol. S. F......101
N. J. Cen. 1st, n......102⅜
Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st..105
Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d...101
Clev. & Pitts. 2d......97
Clev. & Pitts. 3d......95
Clev. & Pitts. 4th.....85
Chi. & Alt. S. F.......98
Chi. & Alt. Inc........90⅜
Ohio & Miss. 1st.......101⅜
Ohio & Miss. 2d........80
Peninsula bds..........85
St. L. & I. Moun. 1st...92
Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s...105
Mil. & St. P. 1st......94
Jol. & Chi. 1st........105
Col., C. & I. 1st......88
Col., C. & I. 2d.......68
Tol., P. & W., E. D....90⅜
Tol., P. & W., W. D....87⅜
Tol., P. & W., 2d......76
N. Y. & N. H. 6s.......97
Ced. F. & Minn. 1st....83⅜

The Miscellaneous Shares were quoted as follows at the close of the day:

Del. & Hud. Canal.....120
Penn. Coal............216
Md. Coal Co...........23
American Coal.........45
Canton Co., Baltimore..71
Consol. Coal of Md....43⅜
Western Union Tel.....67
Quicksilver Min. Co...21
Quick. Min. Co. Pf....26⅜

Mariposa Min. Co......1
Mariposa Min. Co. Pf..1⅜
Adams Express.........86⅜
Wells-Fargo Express...53
Wells-FargoEx.Scrip...2
Am. Merch. Un. Ex.....58⅜
United States Ex......57⅜
Pacific Mail..........47⅜

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—NOV. 14.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	100⅜	
City 6s, new		102⅜
Camden and Amboy	129⅜	130
Pennsylvania Central	58⅜	58⅜
Reading	110⅜	111
Lehigh Valley	59⅜	60
Catawissa Preferred	46⅜	46⅜
Philadelphia and Erie	..	25⅜
Northern Central	39⅜	39⅜
Lehigh Navigation	34⅜	35⅜
Lehigh Gold Loan	91⅜	

As the United States 5-20s are all taking the lead of Gold today, it seems doubtful whether the Treasury will be able to buy the $1,000,000 advertised for, under proposals to be opened at noon to-morrow, for the Sinking Fund, within the rate of Gold. This limit will not be exceeded, of course, but the failure to get the Bonds to-morrow will not interfere with the sale of $1,000,000 Gold on Thursday.

To-morrow the annual election of Directors for the Pacific Mail takes place. Judging from recent movements in the Stock on the Exchange, and the large proportion of the Capital said to have been secured by a single party—say 120,000 shares out of 173,300 shares outstanding—we should say that some radical change in the Board of Management is pending. The real purpose of the change will not, probably, be developed until after the new party are in undisputed possession of the Cash assets of the Company, about three million of dollars in the Public Funds of the United States and other availables, now comprising part of the Capital of $17,333,000. The free use of this fund, all turned into Cash, for Stock-jobbing objects, might be turned to advantage in Wall-street by the incoming party.

The recent election for the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road resulted in favor of the New Board, constituted in New-York by what may be called the Gould-Carver party. The Board elect is said to comprise Mr. A. B. Bayliss, of the Toledo and Wabash interest; Mr. D. S. Miller, a near relative of Jay Gould; Capt. John P. Acker, Mr. Henry ("Hank") Smith, Mr. E. S. Higgins, Mr. A. N. Ramsdell, Mr. J. S. Rogers, Mr. George B. Alley, and Mr. J. M. Whitcomb. Not a single member of the old Boston party was retained, but there can be no great hardship in this, as the bulk of the Boston interest was turned over to New-York and Albany last Summer at pretty long figures.

Messrs. J. & W. SELIGMAN & Co. have placed $12,500 Gold to the credit of the Mayor of Chicago for subscriptions to relief by the citizens of Frankfort. They have also placed the value of 12,000 Prussian thalers to the same account for subscriptions in Bremen, headed by the Senate of that old City with 1,000 thalers, and to which the North German Lloyds Steam-ship Company also contributed 1,000 thalers.

We understand that the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, Capital $6,000,000, is now employing part of its means in this market. The Bank of Montreal has the credit of being a large holder of United States 5-20s of 1867, which are scarce in the open market and on the advance.

The Lake Shore Road earned in the first week in November $315,000, as against $290,000 the same week last year.

The week's exports of Domestic Produce have been to the currency value of $4,793,905.

The earnings of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad for the first week in November were:

1871	$42,256 00
1870	31,943 57
Increase	$10,312 43

Earnings Jan. 1 to Nov. 8:

1871	$1,362,927 09
1870	1,138,613 42
Increase, 1871	$224,313 67

The following is an official exhibit of the assets and liabilities by the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company on Nov. 1:

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY STATEMENT, NOV. 1, 1871.

Assets.	
Cash on hand and call loans	$690,410 34
Time loans	242,100 00
$895,000 United States 5-20 Bonds cost	981,067 35
$775,000 United States 10-40 Bonds cost	838,025 00
$100,000 United States 5 ₱ cent., new	100,000 00
Cash in hands of agents and pursers	200,903 37
Total	$3,052,506 06
27,149 shares P. M. S. S. Co. stock (being also a liability for the same amount)	2,714,900 00
1,668 shares California Dry Dock Co., San Francisco	100,325 99
44,498 tons coal (11 77 per ton)	523,506 07
Outfits and supplies	279,929 64
Total	$6,671,177 76
Payments on steamers building	103,224 04
REAL ESTATE.	
San Francisco, including wharf franchise	$931,819 60
Warehouses, San Francisco	133,230 78
Benicia	25,649 41
Oregon	2,367 75
Hong Kong, with wharf, storehouses, &c.	170,9[illegible]1 79
Yokohama, with storehouses and coal sheds	62,317 97
Shanghai	8,986 03
Hiogo	991 34
Taboga Water-works, &c.	40,000 00
Islands (Bay of Panama)	25,000 00
Aspinwall, iron wharf, house, warehouse, &c.	359,677 94
Canal-street wharf	25,000 00
Total	$1,785,952 61
STEAMERS.	
Colorado	$750,000 00
Sacramento	600,000 00
Constitution	600,000 00
Henry Chauncey	600,000 00
Arizona	600,000 00
Rising Star	600,000 00
Montana	600,000 00
Oregonian	500,000 00
New-York	500,000 00
Costa Rica	400,000 00
Ocean Queen	380,000 00
Golden Age	300,000 00
St. Louis	75,000 00
Ariel	75,000 00
America	1,017,942 22
Great Republic	1,058,234 72
Japan	1,049,434 72
China	1,006,282 42
Alaska	964,138 39
Ancon	167,502 13
Total	$11,843,534 60
Lighters	103,022 28
Sundry unsettled accounts	35,905 59
Grand total	$20,542,846 88
Liabilities.	
Capital stock	$20,000,000 00
Freights on coals in transit	118,504 62
Unsettled accounts	3,695 50
Balance to credit of Profit and Loss	420,646 76

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

IMPORTANT
TO
INVESTORS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE

7-30 Gold Bonds

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC

Railroad Company,

AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

And sales are going forward in a rapid manner.

These Bonds are secured by a FIRST and ONLY Mortgage on the Road, and its earnings and ALL THE PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY, including 50,000,000 of acres of the best agricultural timber sections on the Continent.

These securities are safe beyond all question, and will permanently yield a large interest income in gold.

We commend them to Capitalists, Trustees of Estates, Savings Institutions, and the public generally.

All marketable Securities received in Exchange.

Full information furnished by

JAY COOKE & CO.,

New-York, Philadelphia and Washington.

EIGHT PER CENT. (8 p. c.) GOLD. FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

In denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal Banks and Bankers throughout the United States.

These Bonds are being rapidly absorbed by investors and capitalists, and but a small amount remain untaken. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad, which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the Bonds have a further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division being now quoted from 101 to 102 and accrued interest. These were originally placed by us at 91½.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS
OF THE
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are now selling the last of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO FIFTEEN MILLION GOLD LOAN, secured by mortgage on the whole railroad property. These bonds combine perfect safety with a fair income, and a prospective advantage in their future market value. Holders of Five-twenties or other Government securities, can exchange for these bonds, and realize a handsome increase in the amount of their invested principal and their annual income, without impairing the security of their investment. They are issued in $100, $500, $1,000, either coupon or registered; interest six per cent. gold, payable May and November. Price, for the present, 93 and accrued interest from Nov. 1. We recommend them to our friends and customers with the same confidence with which we have always recommended the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT and the CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS.

We continue to buy and sell CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, and fully expect they will, in time, reach the price of Five-twenty Bonds. They are dealt in at all the principal money centres of the world. The Company have none left, and can issue no more on their main line, as the amount was fixed by act of Congress at $25,885,000. The property pledged to secure the bondholders is worth fully one hundred million dollars; the net receipts of the road for the year will be nearly three times the interest payments thereon.

We buy and sell FIVE-TWENTIES, TEN-FORTIES, EIGHTY-ONES, and CENTRAL OR WESTERN PACIFICS, or receive them in payment for CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS at their current market price.

Deposit account of banks, bankers and others received, on which we allow four per cent. interest. Checks payable on presentation, without notice, the same as at a national bank.

HARVEY FISK, FISK & HATCH.
A. S. HATCH.

EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY, INDORSED BY ALABAMA, $13,000 A MILE ON A COMPLETED ROAD. PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION. FOR SALE AT NINETY-FIVE AND ACCRUED INTEREST BY

BOUTTER & CO.,
NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 14, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs..........19
Broom-corn, bales....169
Cotton, bales........2,623
Copper, bbls.........64
Dried fruit, pkgs....713
Eggs, bbls...........667
Flour, bbls..........13,111
Wheat, bushels.......173,485
Corn, bushels........40,978
Oats, bushels........50,807
Rye, bushels.........7,325
Malt, bushels........4,000
Barley, bushels......27,106
Grass-seed, bushels..2,135
Beans, bbls..........261
Peas, bushels........1,654
Corn-meal, bbls......441
Corn-meal, bags......495
B. W. Flour, bags....820
Hemp, bales..........42

Hops, bales..........196
Hides, No............574
Hides, bales.........224
Leather, sides.......28,316
Moss, bales..........18
Beef, pkgs...........937
Cut-meats, pkgs......920
Grease, pkgs.........50
Lard, pkgs...........575
Butter, pkgs.........2,688
Cheese, pkgs.........2,811
Tallow, pkgs.........39
Pea-nuts, bags.......355
Pecans, pkgs.........13
Starch, boxes........1,760
Tea, half chests.....2,063
Tobacco, hhds........22
Tobacco, bxs. & cas..1,008
Whisky, bbls.........965
Wool, bales..........856

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Mima Thomas*, for Liverpool—870 bales Cotton, 876 bbls. Resin, 2,400 staves, 14 hhds. Tobacco, 92 cases Tobacco, 84 casks Tallow, 500 tcs. Beef, 763 boxes Cheese, 229 bbls. Pork, 35 tcs. Marrow.

By the steamer *Wyoming*, for Liverpool—25 hhds. Tallow, 50 bbls. Tallow, 2 cases Cobalt, 5 bbls. Bark Liquor, 23 tcs. Beef, 66 boxes Bacon, 3,200 bales Cotton, 437 boxes Cheese, 134 bbls. Apples, 50 boxes Hams, 475 bdls. Green-salted Hides, 50 bbls. Jewelers' Ashes, 100 boxes Tobacco.

By the steamer *Erin*, for London—5 bales Cotton, 33 hhds. Tobacco, 4 bbls. Flour, 535 tcs. Beef, 2,000 bags Oil-cake, 17 bales Hops, 3 pkgs. Lamps, 9 cases Manufactured Wood, 68 pkgs. Toys, 1,000 bales Oil-cake, 152 pkgs. Tobacco, 141 bbls. Potatoes, 23 boxes Drugs, 5 Pianos, 28 seroons Indigo, 10 pkgs. Skins, 50 bales Sarsaparilla, 115 cases Sewing-machines, 47 boxes Hindostan Stone, 237 cases Scraps, 426 boxes Cheese, 20 boxes Extract Dye-wood, 51 logs Maple, 7,300 bushels Wheat, 2,830 bags Clover-seed, 4 bbls. Apples, 200 bbls. Tallow, 25 cases Essential Oil, 15 cases Paper, 2,400 Staves, 225 boxes Clothes-pins, 190 tcs. Lard, 380 bbls. Resin.

By the bark *Fox Glove*, for London—2,935 bbls. Naphtha, 200 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *City of Nankin*, for Glasgow—2,780 bbls. Flour, 22,509 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Sidonian*, for Glasgow—1,500 bbls. Flour, 7,390 bushels Wheat, 21 boxes Bacon, 9 hhds. Tallow.

By the bark *Bertha Temple*, for Cork and orders—27,909 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Maddelina 2*, for Cork and orders—29,187 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Chillingham*, for Cork and orders—25,212 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Cimbria*, for Hamburg—1,876 seroons Tobacco, 550 boxes Bacon, 1,355 tcs. Lard, 2,918 bags Clover-seed, 9,000 bushels Corn, 44 seroons Indigo, 1,015 pks. Leather, 352 cases Sewing-machines, 92 cases Can Goods, 39 cases Oil Peppermint, 2 cases Feathers, 100 boxes Extract Dyewood, 25 boxes Flavins, 22 bags Bones, 300 bags Coffee, 12 pks. Machinery, 5 bbls. Flour, 137 bbls. Apples, 51 boxes Clocks, 25 cases Essential Oil, 160 boxes Extract, 7 cases Hubs, 50 bales Sarsaparilla, 15 tcs. Casings, 17 cases Hair Tonic.

By the brig *Polaris*, for Hamburg—1,548 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 20 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

By the brig *Amelia*, for Leghorn—1,840 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Ann*, for Gibraltar and orders—78 boxes Tobacco, 4,089 cases Refined Petroleum, 1 case cigars.

By the schr. *C. H. Hodgdon*, for Santiago—205 boxes Bacon, 25 tcs. Hams, 12,541 ℔s. Lard, 50 bbls. Beans, 158 bbls. Potatoes.

And from Philadelphia, for Bremen, by the bark *Wieland*—171,132 gallons Refined Petroleum....For Leghorn, by the bark *Imperador*—86,636¾ gallons Refined Petroleum....For London, by the bark *Johann Fredrich*—102,168½ gallons Refined Petroleum.

COFFEE—Has been very quiet and irregular in price. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos have been 16,195 bags; sales, 2,278 bags; stock in first hands, today, as made up by Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, 44,396 bags here and 59,965 bags in all the distributing ports. Cargo prices are now quoted lower, with Ordinary cargoes at 13¾c.@13¾c.; Fair cargoes, 14c.@14¾c.; Good cargoes, 14¾c.@15c.; Prime cargoes, 15¼c.@15¾c., gold, ₱ ℔., in bond, 60 and 90 days' credit. We quote nominally as follows: Java at 24c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 17¼c.@19¼c.; Rio, 13¼c.@15¾c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19c.; Jamaica, 17¼c.@19c.; Singapore, 19c.@20c.; Costa Rica, 17½c.@19c.; Manila, 17¼c.@19c.; Mexican, 17¼c.@19c.; Savanilla, 17c.@19c.; Curacoa, 16¾c.@17¼c.; San Domingo, in bond, 12¼c.@13c., gold, ₱ ℔.

Stock of Rio in First Hands.

	Bags.
At Galveston	4,000
At New-Orleans	8,000
At Mobile	558
At Charleston	1,000
At Baltimore	2,011
At New-York	44,396
Grand total	59,965

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand for early delivery; opened generally ⅛c. ₱ ℔. higher, but closing less buoyantly, with Uplands quoted ⅛c. dearer than yesterday, and other grades as before; sales, 2,067 bales, (of which 225 bales were to arrive,) including 481 bales to shippers, 1,265 bales to spinners, 21 bales to speculators and 300 bales in transit. For forward delivery the dealings have been up to a fair average, opening at an advance of ⅛c. ₱ ℔., but closing with the improvement partially lost; sales, 9,600 bales basis Low Middling, including, last evening, for November, 200 bales at 18 3-16c.; December, 200 bales at 18⅜c.; January, 300 bales at 18⅝c., 100 bales at 18 9-16c., 200 bales at 18⅝c., 100 bales at 18 9-16c.; April, 100 bales at 19¼c. And today, for November, 100 bales at 18 5-16c., 100 bales at 18⅜c.; December, 200 bales at 18 7-16c., 100 bales at 18⅜c., 200 bales at 18 7-16c., 1,100 bales at 18⅜c., 300 bales at 18 5-16c., 600 bales at 18⅜c.; December and January, 200 bales each at 18⅝c., together; January, 200 bales at 18⅝c., 100 bales at 18 11-16c., 1,200 bales at 18⅝c., 100 bales at 18 9-16c., 300 bales at 18⅝c., 100 bales at 18⅝c., 200 bales at 18 9-16c., 500 bales at 18⅝c., 700 bales at 18 9-16c.; January, February, March and April, 50 bales each at 19c., together; February, 100 bales at 18 13-16c., 500 bales at 18⅞c.; March, 100 bales at 19 1-16c.; April, 800 bales at 19¼c.; 200 bales at 19 3-16c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: November, 18.21c.; December, 18.38c.; January, 18.55c.; February, 18 13-16c.; March, 19c.; April, 19¼c.; May, 19¾c. The receipts at this port today were 2,623 bales, including 1,048 bales from Norfolk, 653 bales from Savannah, 26 bales from Baltimore, 896 ₱ rail. The receipts at the shipping ports today were 18,404 bales, and thus far this week 51,156 bales, against 49,120 bales last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 621,088 bales, against 720,995 bales same time in 1870. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	15⅜	16	16⅜	16⅜
Good Ordinary	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	18
Low Middling	18⅜	18⅜	18⅝	19
Middling	18⅝	18⅝	19	19⅜
Good Middling	19⅜	19⅜	20⅜	20⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a rather better inquiry noted for desirable lots of State and Western Flour, chiefly for Superfine, shipping extras and Minnesota trade and family extras, prices of which have been fairly supported on quite moderate offerings. In other lines there has been a comparatively light movement within our previous range. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 11,200 bbls., all told, including very inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 65@$6 25; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 45@$6 85, chiefly at $6 80@$6 85 for lines; very good to fancy at $6 85@$7 35; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 30@$6 70; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio, $6 65@$7 15 ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl	$4 25@$5 75
Sour Flour	4 60@ 6 00
Superfine State and Western	5 65@ 6 25
Extra State	6 45@ 7 35
Extra City, shipping brands	6 50@ 7 35
Extra Genesee	7 40@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 65@ 7 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 20@ 9 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 35@ 6 70
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 75@ 9 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 35@10 25

Southern Flour continues in limited demand at former rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 730 bbls., at $7@$8 05 for ordinary to very good, and $8 05@10 25 for very good to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in light demand at $4 25@$5 15 ₱ bbl.; sales, 225 bbls. Corn-meal rules dull at $3 50@$4 10 for White and Yellow Western, $3 80@$3 90 for Jersey, and $4 35@$4 45 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 350 bbls.

FISH—The inquiry has been fair since our last, and prices have been maintained. We quote: Dry Cod at $4 75@$5 75 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $13@$17; No. 2 do., $9 50@$11; No. 3 do., $7@$7 50, ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $4@$6; Smoked Herring, 30c.@35c. for Scale and 20c.@23c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FRUIT—Layer Raisins have declined to $3 55@$3 60 for new crop, with sales reported of 2,000 boxes. Of Valencia 2,000 boxes have been sold at 11¼c. ₱ ℔. Currants have been fairly active, but with the advantage as to price in favor of buyers; 2,500 bbls. have been placed, partly at 8¼c. for new crop. Of new crop Turkey Prunes 60 casks have been sold at 10¼c. ₱ ℔.; other kinds quiet. We quote Layer Raisins, $2 65@$2 75 for old and $3 55@$3 60 for new, ₱ box; Valencia Raisins, 11¼c. ₱ ℔.; Currants, 7c.@7¼c. for old and 8¼c. for new; Almonds, 16c.@18c.; Figs, 15c.@22c.; Turkish Prunes, 7¼c.@8¼c. for old and 10¼c. for new; Brazil Nuts, 7¼c.@8c.; Dates, 7¼c.@7¾c.; Filberts, 10¼c.@11c. ₱ ℔.; Canton Ginger, $9@$9 50 ₱ case; Sardines, 23c.@23½c. ₱ quarter box.

GRAIN—The Wheat market opened with a fair show of activity at an advance of 1c.@2c. a bushel, under the more favorable Liverpool advices, and the restricted offerings of desirable samples, but closed heavily, with the advantage as to price, particularly on Spring, in favor of purchasers, and with holders more eager to place stock. The principal dealings were for export, and in Nos. 1 and 2 Spring and the better grades of White State, Western and Canada. Sales have been reported since our last of 131,000 bushels, all told, including White Canada, in bond, at $1 72@$1 75½, chiefly at $1 75½ for prime; White Western at $1 65@$1 75; Red and Amber Western at $1 57@$1 66½, chiefly at $1 58@$1 62 for ordinary to good Red, and $1 63@$1 65 for Amber do.; No. 1 Spring, $1 60, an extreme price, at the close; No. 2 Spring, $1 52½@$1 54 for Chicago and $1 55 reported bid for strictly prime Milwaukee, afloat; White Genesee chiefly at $1 68@$1 75; Red and Amber do., $1 58@$1 65 ₱ bushel. At the close, straight samples of No. 2 Chicago Spring were available at $1 53@$1 53½, with $1 52½ reported as the best bid afloat....Corn has been moderately sought after at firm prices for desirable lots. Sales have been reported since our last of 78,500 bushels at 80c.@81c. for Mixed Western, afloat, closing at 81c. for prime boat-loads, afloat; 78c.@78½c. for do., in store; 79c.@80c. for new do.; 80c.@82½c. for Yellow Western, in store and afloat; 82c.@92c. (nominally) for White Western, in store and afloat....Rye has been in demand, mostly for export, and held with more firmness, with sales reported of 7,800 bushels Western at 92c., and 5,000 bushels fair State at 93c., with strictly prime held as high as $1 ₱ bushel....Barley has been less active, and rather less buoyant as to price, with sales reported since our last of 9,000 bushels two-rowed State at 78c. For prime samples of Canada West holders were asking $1 10, which price buyers seemed unwilling to pay....Barley-malt has been quiet at about former figures....Oats have been a shade stronger as to price on a fair trade call and some little speculative inquiry. Sales have been reported since our last of 68,000 bushels at 53¼c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 52¼c. for straight do., in store; 49c.@52c. for Black; 54¼c. for Mixed and White State; 54c.@58c. for ordinary to very choice White Western and White Ohio, from track, store and afloat.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in fair demand at $1 10 for shipping, and $1 20@$1 60 for local use, ₱ 100 ℔s. Straw continues inactive at from 55c.@$1 10 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ₱ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Have been in slack demand at somewhat irregular prices. We quote crop of 1871 at 36c.@62c.; crop of 1870 at 20c.@30c., and older growth at 9c.@20c. ₱ ℔.

METALS—There has been a fairly active movement in Ingot Copper, for prompt and forward delivery, at advancing prices. Sales, 500,000 ℔s. at 23⅛c.@23¼c., cash, for prompt delivery, and 23⅛c.@23⅝c. for December, ₱ ℔. Pig-iron has been held with much firmness, on light offerings and a moderate demand; sales 250 tons Glengarnock and 150 tons No. 1 Allentown on private terms. Iron Rails have been in fair request at full rates; 1,300 tons English changed hands on private terms. Sheet-iron has been quiet, but steady; sales 100 packs Russian, Stained, at 12¼c., gold, ₱ ℔. Lead and Spelter have been inactive at former figures. A more active movement has been reported in Tin at about former quotations. Sales, 250 boxes M. F. Charcoal Terne at $9, gold; 5,000 boxes Charcoal Terne, part for forward delivery, at $8 12½@$8 25, gold; 2,0 boxes B. C. Coke Terne at $8 50, gold. Pig Tin unchanged. Of Mussulman Sheet Zinc, 85 casks have been sold, part to arrive, at 8¾c.@9c., now held at 9¼c., gold.

MOLASSES—There has been a moderate call for New-Orleans the sales of which amount to 292 bbls. at 48c.@55c. for old, and 68c.@70c. for new crop; and at auction 250 bbls. new crop at 65c.@71c. ₱ gallon, showing a firmer market. Foreign dull. We quote: Porto Rico at from 33c.@48c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@25c. for old, and 22c.@37c. for new; English Islands, 28c.@39c., and New-Orleans, 35c.@58c. for old, and 60c.@71c. for new, ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quiet but steady in the local market, on the basis of $4 75@$4 87½ for Strained; sales, 1,500 bbls., free on board, at $4 87½ ₱ 280 ℔s. At Wilmington, 2,700 bbls. Strained were sold on private terms....Tar has been inquired for to some extent at previous quotations; 50 bbls. Washington were sold at $3 62@$3 75, gold, ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been inactive at 67½c.@68c. ₱ gallon; sales, 60 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine, 67½c.@68c.; Crude nominal; Resin, $4 65@$10 ₱ 280 ℔s., the latter for extra choice White and Window Glass; Tar, $3 50@$4; Pitch, $4 25@$4 50 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Holders of Crude Whale are asking 75c.@80c. for Northern, and are refusing bids of 70c.@72½c. No sales have been made since the receipt of the disastrous news from the Arctic fleet to determine values, apart from 320 bbls. Humpback at New-Bedford, reported at 80c. Crude Sperm is quoted up to $1 45@$1 50, on light offerings, but is inactive; 210 bbls. brought $1 50 for home use. Manufactured Whale is dull and nominal. Natural Winter Sperm is quoted at $1 55@$1 60, and Bleached Sperm at $1 60@$1 65, without important movements. Linseed-oil has been in moderate request within our previous range. Lard-oil has been in some demand at essentially unaltered figures. Menhaden has been more sought after and quoted up to 47½c.@50c., with holders showing no disposition to accept less than the latter rate. Cotton-seed Oil has attracted more attention, and has been quoted decidedly stronger, with Crude up to 50c.; Southern Yellow, 60c.; Yellow Winter, 65c., and White, 70c. Of Spermaceti, 300 boxes have been placed at 30c.@32c. for Refined, which is now quoted at 33c. We quote: Crude Whale nominally at 75c.@80c.; Bleached Whale, 80c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $1 45@$1 50; Unbleached Sperm at $1 55@$1 60; Bleached at $1 60@$1 65; Lard-oil, 80c.@90c.; Red Oil at 48c.@60c.; Linseed-oil at 75c.@77c., in casks and bbls., in job lots; Olive-oil at $1 22½@$1 25, in casks; Menhaden at 47½c.@50c.; Crude Seal at 58c.@60c.; Extra Refined Seal at 72½c.; Cotton-seed Oil, 50c.; Yellow, 60c.@65c.; White, 70c., ₱ gallon; Tallow-oil, 77½c.@82½c.; Palm-oil, 8¼c.

PETROLEUM—Refined has shown rather more steadiness but has been without activity, on the basis of 22¼c. for Standard White here, and 22¼c.@22½c. for do., at Philadelphia, early delivery. Sales have been reported here since our last, of 5,000 bbls., buyer remainder of the year, at 22¼c....Refined Oil, in cases, has been quiet within the range of 27c.@28c., as the extremes....Crude Oil, in bulk, has been quoted somewhat stronger, on the basis of 13c. for early delivery, with lighter offerings, but no further movements of importance have been reported....Shipping Crude has been in light demand, on the basis of 17c.@17¼c. here, and about 17c. at Philadelphia....Naphtha is quoted at from 10¼c.@11¼c. for Western and City, in shipping order, but is inactive....The Creek quotations show a firm market, though business is less active.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in fairly active demand for early delivery, with moderate offerings at rather easier figures. Other kinds are in light request, and more or less nominal. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,800 bbls., early delivery, at $13 12@$13 25, chiefly at $13 12@$13 15 for Western Mess, $9 50@$10 for new Prime to Extra Prime, $11@$11 25 for Prime Mess ₱ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a moderate call noted for Western Mess, on the basis of $13 15 for old, seller November, and $14 25 for new, seller January; sales, 500 bbls....Dressed Hogs continue in demand at 6c.@7c. ₱ ℔....Cut-meats have been saleable and steady at 9¼c.@11¼c. for Hams, 6c.@6¼c. for Shoulders, 8¼c.@8¾c. for Bellies, ₱ ℔.; sales, 104 pkgs....Bacon has been in good demand for prompt and forward delivery at about steady prices; sales, 2,885 boxes, including 285 boxes Long Clear and Short Rib, early delivery, at 8¼c.@8½c.; 450 boxes Long Clear, December delivery, part at 8c.; 1,500 boxes do., Western and City, February delivery, at 7¼c.@7½c.; 550 boxes Short Rib, Western delivery, December, at 6¾c.@6¾c., and some other odd lots at equal to market rates....Lard has been offered with reserve and quoted firm on a moderate demand, chiefly for prime samples. Sales have been reported of 900 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 9¼c.@10¼c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9¾c. for Western Steam; 10¼c.@10¾c. for Kettle-rendered, and 9¾c. for City. For forward deliveries sales were reported of 750 tcs. Western Steam, including seller December, at 9¼c., January at 9¼c.; also, 200 tcs. refined, December delivery, at 10¼c. ₱ ℔....Beef has been selling in small job lots within the range of from $7@$11 for Mess, and $11@$15 for Extra Mess. Tierce Beef continues inactive within the range of $15@$18 50 for Prime Mess, and $17@$21 for India Mess, ₱ tierce; sales, 150 tcs. Beef Hams continue in light demand at $23@$24 for prime brands of new, ₱ bbl.; sales 90 bbls. Butter and Cheese have been comparatively quiet within our previous range. The finer grades of both have been held with a fair show of confidence, on restricted offerings.

RICE—Has been inactive but steady, including Carolina at $7 75@$8 50, Rangoon at $6 75@$7 25, and Patna, $7 12½@$7 62½ ₱ 100 ℔s.

SALT—The demand is fair and values are well maintained. Liverpool Fine is scarce; and there is but little Ground offering. We quote: Turk's Island at 50c.; Liverpool Ground at $1 40@$1 50; Liverpool Fine at $2 10@$3 25 ₱ sack, from store; Syracuse at $1 25; Burlaps at $1 25; Factory Filled at $2 15@$2 25; Bulk at 35c.@38c. Jobbers' store prices for various brands of Liverpool Fine have been as follows: Ashton's Fine, $3@$3 25; Worthington's do., $2 10@$2 25; Higgins' do., $2 25@$2 35; Evans', Dean's, Faulk's Chesire, &c., $2 10@$2 12½ ₱ sack.

SEEDS—Clover has been less actively sought after at 12c.@12¼c. for prime to choice samples. Other kinds inactive, but not essentially changed in values.

SOAP—Has been in request and steady in price, including Castile at 12¼c.@12¾c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¼c.; Family, 8¼c., and No. 1, 6¼c. ₱ ℔.

SUGARS—Raw have been offered rather sparingly, and have been quoted strong and buoyant, holders insisting for extreme rates. The demand has been fair, but the advanced views of sellers have been against an active trade. The chief call has been for refining stock. The trade inquiry has been moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 460 hhds. fair Refining Cuba at 9c., 343 hhds. Centrifugal on private terms, 69 bbls. Demerara at 11¼c., 365 boxes Molasses Sugar at 8c., 24,000 bags Manila at 8c., ₱ ℔. Some other sales were effected of both hhds. and boxes, the particulars of which were not disclosed. We now quote fair to good refining grades Cuba at 8¾c.@9¼c.; Porto Rico refining grades from 8¾c.@9¼c.; grocery grades Porto Rico at from 9¾c.@10¼c. ₱ ℔.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar has been quoted at 9¼c. ₱ ℔.; Refined Sugar has been in good demand at 10¾c.@12¼c., as the extremes.

TALLOW—Has been less urgently inquired for and less buoyant as to price; sales, 307,000 ℔s. very common to choice at 9¼c.@10c., mainly at 9¾c.@9 15-16c. for the best samples. Of Stearine, 55,000 ℔s. were sold at 9¾c.@10¼c. ₱ ℔.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been purchased to the extent of 800 hhds. at 8c.@12c. ₱ ℔.; market steady and fairly active. Seed Leaf has been quiet; 100 cases sundry growths changed hands at 16c.@75c. ₱ ℔. Of Havana, 100 bales were sold at 98c.@$1 15 ₱ ℔. Manufactured inactive at old figures.

WHALEBONE—Holders of Arctic claim $1 75 gold, and offer stock very reservedly; no transactions. Of the recent movements in this line, Messrs. TAFT, LEE & CO. remark: "Owing to the concentration of the stock in this country, this has been seriously affected by the disaster in the Arctic. We hesitate to give an opinion of the permanent effect of the destruction of the majority of the vessels in this fishery. At present we can only furnish our friends with some comparative figures and a report of the present state of the market for their guidance. A year ago, we had a prospective supply, (including stock,) and independent of what might be received end of 1871, from this year's catch, of 1,260,000 ℔s. In making a like estimate now we dare not calculate (including the receipts from usual sources and present stock) upon more than 500,000 ℔s., and to insure this the Greenland fishery should yield next year 100,000 ℔s. Our stock, end of December last year, was 490,000 ℔s. This year, even without sales from our present stock, we cannot hope to carry over a much greater amount than we have at present, as any addition to it must necessarily be insignificant. We hope to furnish some further statistics later, which, though not as important as those presented above, may be of interest. As regards the fleet of 1872, we believe that it will be nearly as large as that of this year, though we realize the difficulty of recruiting it to fully that number, notwithstanding the number of ships lying idle at New-Bedford and other whaling ports. The sales of Bone since Oct. 23 have been: 4,600 ℔s. Arctic on private terms, and 5,000 ℔s. do. at 80c., gold, for export; 4,000 ℔s. South Sea at 80c., currency; 2,400 ℔s. Davis Straits at 75c., gold; 4,000 ℔s. Arctic at 80c. gold for home use. Stock Oct. 23, 1871, 318,000 ℔s.; received per *Concordia*, from Greenland at New-London, (not 25,000 ℔s. as reported,) 2,500 ℔s.; total, 320,500 ℔s. Sales—Export, 9,600 ℔s.; home use, 10,400 ℔s.; total, 20,000 ℔s. Present stock, 300,500 ℔s. The total number of vessels in the Arctic, including those under foreign flags, were 42. The latest reports show that their catchings up to the time of the disaster amounted to 16,185 bbls. Oil, which was a very poor result, even had they safely cleared the fishery. We estimate the amount of Bone to be in the aggregate about 170,000 ℔s. Of the above number 7 vessels are supposed to have escaped in safety; 5 have arrived at Honolulu; strong fears are expressed for the safety of at least one; with 2,995 bbls. Oil, the Bone of which we estimate at 33,000 ℔s., supposing they all arrive in safety. We therefore consider the actual loss to be 35 vessels, 12,190 bbls. Oil, and 137,000 ℔s. Bone, and see no reason to hope that further advices will show it to be any less.

WHISKY—Has been in fair demand and quoted up to 93c.@93½c. ₱ gallon; sales, 400 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been a rather freer movement in the line of Grain engagements, without any material change in rates. The offerings of Cotton and Provisions have been on a restricted scale on the basis of previous figures. The chartering business has been less active. The demand for vessels for the Petroleum trade has been moderate, and for the Grain trade, as well as for general cargo, limited. Rates have been quoted about steady. For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been 900 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d. by steam, and ⅜d. for compressed, by sail, ₱ ℔.; 78,000 bushels Grain, by steam, at 7d. for Corn and 7½d. for Wheat, mainly the latter; 15,500 bushels Grain, by sail, reported at 7d. for Wheat, and 6½d. for Corn, ₱ bushel; 375 boxes Bacon, at 25s.@27s. 6d. by sail, and 30s. by steam; 145 pks. Tallow at 25s. by sail, and 27s. 6d. by steam; 3,350 boxes Cheese, part by steam, at 35s., and part by sail, on private terms; 350 pks. Lard, mostly at 30s., by steam; also a British bark, about 756 tons, with 2,200 bales Cotton, from Savannah, at 15-32d., or if to Havre at 1c., and if to other Continental ports direct, at 9-16d. ₱ ℔. For Glasgow, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For the United Kingdom, a Norwegian bark, 329 tons, with about 2,200 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 6d., and, if direct, at 6s. ₱ bbl. For a French port direct, a British bark, 596 tons, with equal to 4,000 quarters Grain, part in bags, at 7s. 4½d. ₱ quarter. For Havre, a British ship, 860 tons, with general cargo, at £1,850. For Antwerp, by sail, 100 boxes Bacon, at 35s. ₱ ton; and by steam, 14,000 bushels Rye at 9d. ₱ bushel. For Rotterdam, 600 tcs. Lard, by sail, at 41s. 6d. ₱ ton.

For the Mediterranean, a British bark, 625 tons, with equal to 4,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, and with general cargo back, on private terms; also an American brig, 475 tons, hence with 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms. For Marseilles, an American brig, 280 tons, with 9,000 cases Petroleum at 30c. ₱ case. For Newfoundland, a British brig, 1[illegible] tons, with about 1,800 bbls. at 55c.@70c. ₱ bbl. For Montevideo, a British brig, 307 tons, (now at Boston,) with about 280,000 feet of Lumber from St. Mary's, at $22, and 5 ₱ cent; and if to Rosario $3 extra. For the north side of Cuba, an American brig, 175 tons, with cooperage stock free; and back with about 350 hhds. Sugar at $5 and port charges.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 15, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LUCIA DE LAMMERMOOR—Miss Christina Nilsson.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—Mr. Sothern.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—EILEEN OGE—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ROSEDALE—Mr. Lester Wallack.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—The GRANDE DUCHESSE, (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Aimee.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—DOT—Mr. John E. Owens.

STADT THEATRE.—POSTILLION OF LONJUMEAU—Mr. Wachtel.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND OPERETTA.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

GLOBE THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—FARCES.

EMPIRE RINK.—BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year	5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year	8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1 241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The Committee on Elections, which forms part of the Committee of Seventy, has resolved to prosecute all cases of fraudulent registration and voting, false counting, and fraudulent practices of all kinds on the part of inspectors, canvassers, and poll-clerks. It will also conduct contests of candidates indorsed by it. All persons having any information to impart respecting these matters are requested to communicate with Mr. John J. Davenport, as counsel for the Committee, at the head-quarters, No. 39 West Union-square.

Shall We Consider the Public Interests?

If the range of political discussion is not kept down to the very lowest level, it will not be the fault of some of the public journals. Their jealousies and their party ties seem to shut out all prospect of getting them to look at current affairs from the point of view at which they concern the public interests. Just after the election they were very anxious to get up a general "row" on the question who ought to receive credit for demolishing Tammany? They jumped furiously into the arena, and declared that the TIMES had nothing to do with it. As we never said we had, this announcement seemed rather superfluous. The controversy was quite unworthy the notice of anybody who sees real work to be done, and our readers will attest—notwithstanding the misrepresentations of our amiable contemporaries—that we have taken no part whatever in it. All that we have presumed to say, is, "Divide the credit among yourselves, in any proportions you please—take it all, if you like, and welcome; only do not drag the TIMES into your squabbles more than you can help." To be sure, we have a faint recollection that these fair and candid journals have roundly abused us ere now for daring to charge Tweed and his friends with dishonesty. It seems to us that the *World* proved we were all miserable rascals, and that other journals protested, day after day, against our "impetuous language" and coarse insinuations in regard to Sweeny, Hall, and Hilton. How on earth we could have been guilty of attacking the Ring too strongly then, and yet be proved now never to have attacked it at all, is a mystery; but we have no doubt it is all right, and our brethren of the Press, who love each other so much, are quite at liberty to do with us as they please.

There is one thing, however, which we wish they would bring themselves to understand, and we will try to explain to them what it is in a few words. They should make an effort to believe that it is possible for people to wish to see an honest Government established in this City, and honest men directing the counsels of the next Legislature. Yet when any effort is made in this direction the Democratic papers instantly fly out and accuse the interloper of all sorts of crimes. For example, we have recently objected to the presence at Albany next session of A. D. Barber, a man whose disgraceful business it is to bribe Senators and Assemblymen to be false to their pledges—about as revolting a way of making money as could well be invented. We also warned people against Husted of Westchester and Alvord of Onondaga. Now the Democratic papers might be expected to join in this wholesome work, but instead of doing that they immediately ascribe all sorts of mean motives for our remarks—assert that we only single out "Fenton's friends" for attack, and state (as the *World* does) that we want to give one William Richardson "full sway at Albany next Winter." We really were not aware that A. D. Barber was Mr. Fenton's special friend, and should be sorry to believe it now—and as for the *World's* opinion, it has taught us within the last year or two what value to set upon that. We will simply say to it that we will help it to expose William Richardson to its heart's content, if it will give us the facts to go upon. But the main thing we want to ask is whether it is not possible for the newspapers to lay aside their jealousies and differences for a season, and agree to mind public business only? There is a good deal of important work to be done during the coming Winter, and if the papers could only be induced to pull together for once, the prospect of accomplishing it successfully would be much improved. We do not mind misrepresentation ourselves, because we have got used to it, but is it not nearly time to begin thinking about the interests of the community instead of these petty squabbles? We submit that question with becoming deference to the superior judgment of our contemporaries.

We must before long get a reform of the Judiciary. No one supposes that certain Judges who are now on the bench can be allowed to remain there. Are we to be met with the objection, when we single out any of them for criticism, that they are the friends of Senator This, or the enemies of Senator That, and therefore we attack them? That seems to be taking a very low view of public affairs. Whose friend is Judge Pratt? We should like to know that before making some comments which we have in our mind with regard to him. Has anybody a vested interest in Judge Cardozo? We need not go through the list. We only want our kind friends to tell us beforehand what motives they mean to ascribe for the criticisms we have to make. Then, again, there is the City Government to remodel. We have a strong conviction that before February next a totally new system of government ought to be devised. Shall we be representing any particular faction in recommending that course? Let us know the worst at once. Then we have to make an end of Tweed, and of that artful rascal Oakey Hall—but we know what will be said about us for doing that. We will not ask for justice to ourselves, because it is unreasonable to look for that—but let us have fair dealing with the public. The present is too great an opportunity to be frittered away. We shall submit a few suggestions for a new City Government—for discussion merely; and if our contemporaries will do the same, we engage to consider them in an impartial spirit. But let us for a time abandon the system of ascribing the worst of motives for the most innocent of acts. We can begin the old game of abusing each other next Summer, when all the people are at the watering places or abroad, and can, perhaps, find a languid amusement in the stupid quarrels of newspapers.

The Escape of the Central Park.

The retirement of Hilton and Sweeny—*par nobile fratrum*—from the Department of Public Parks, is one of those events of which the public have not appreciated the full import. If our readers will recall the struggle of last Winter and the preceding Winter with the Ring and its followers—if they will remember for an instant the feeling of dismay, and almost despair, which weighed down all the best portion of both parties in the community at the announcement that the Ring must have the Central Park, as well as the City Treasury—they will better understand our approaching deliverance now. The old Park Commission had been, in some points of view, a unique public body in the administration of New-York municipal affairs. There were in it gentlemen of cultivated taste, and, what was even of more importance, of the highest integrity of character. They had the true organizer's ability in choosing at an early stage two officers who, both as professional landscape artists and as organizers of complicated public works, were, it is safe to say, unsurpassed in this country—Messrs. Vaux and Olmsted.

Under Col. Stebbins, Mr. Green, and the other Commissioners, and their executive officers and artists, the Central Park for thirteen years was a model of efficiency, economy, honesty, and enlightened good taste. The parties who represented the strength of the Ring in the Legislature and Common Council were, as might be expected, bitterly opposed to it. It was a standing reproach to them. Amid a mass of official corruption, here was one sound organization. Where thieving and swindling operations were the rule, here was one honest work, honestly done. The Garveys and Ingersolls and Tweeds of the day could do nothing with it. The only reproach ever made against its executive officer, Mr. Olmsted, was that he would never gratify the Democratic Aldermen or Republican politicians by putting a man on the Park for political reasons. Committees were repeatedly appointed by the Legislature to investigate the affairs of the Commission; the Common Council denounced it, and the men who ran the political machines hated and despised it. Yet for thirteen years the Commission did its magnificent work, without even a suspicion that they used their great power for political or personal objects. The artistic design they wisely left to the distinguished professional artists, and our citizens well know how exquisite a "landscape fresco" was drawn on the rocky and rough surface of the upper island, to the unceasing delight and refreshment of thousands of the weary denizens of the great City.

This was the brief history of the old Park Commission when the Ring came into power. Of course this Commission was an eyesore and a reproach to men like Tweed and Sweeny; and they resolved to do away with it and to control the Park. It is true, the intelligent public had the utmost confidence in the Commission; they knew, too, that a park is a work of art, a picture, where each touch of the artist's hand, each figure introduced, each shade of color and outline, tells on the central effect, and is governed by considerations remote and difficult to understand, except by the designers. The thought that a vulgar demagogue like Sweeny was now to put the finishing touches on this great picture, and that the only great work of art in the Metropolis was henceforth to be manipulated by the Ring, filled us all with dismay. All these feelings, however, did not in the slightest degree impede the progress of the Ring. They wanted the Park, not so much for money as for social prestige. They knew they should at once connect with themselves some of the most influential artistic and scientific elements of New-York society; they would be recognized as gentlemen.

The old Commission was turned out and the real managers became the Ring—in the person of Sweeny, who knew no more of Parks than of the Odes of Theocritus; of Hilton, an impertinent, self-conceited, unprincipled lawyer; and of Fields, a public swindler. These worthies snubbed Mr. Green, treated the distinguished artists of the Park with utter contempt, handled the designs and daubed over the ground-pictures of this beautiful scene, as if they understood landscape gardening just as they did furnishing Court-houses or swindling firemen. Messrs. Vaux and Olmsted retired in disgust; Mr. Green remained, though under incessant insults, to watch the public interests; new men were put in various departments, and the vulgar, catch-penny, tawdry taste of the Ring became manifest in all the parks of the City. The first report of Sweeny and Hilton was a disgrace to a civilized community, and the only credit they could take to themselves was from the Museum of Natural History, which they had no more to do with than with the Cooper Union.

Now, however, the public breathe freely. Sweeny has resigned, and is reported as soon to leave for Italy—to study art—with his portion of Garvey's and Ingersoll's bills. Hilton has fled "the peltings of the storm," and has retired before he was forcibly removed. Fields will soon have more weighty matters to attend to than artistic designs. The three have done their best to ruin the most beautiful thing left to New-York, but, fortunately, a City treasury can be bankrupted much sooner than a beautiful work of art be reconstructed and spoiled.

With them should go their followers, designers, and artists, and a new régime begin. Col. Stebbins should be in the Commission again, and Mr. Green must go back, if he can spare time from the place he must hold—the Controller's—and the old artists and designers, Messrs. Vaux and Olmsted, must resume their labors. Under such an organization we shall see the old Park restored to what it was, and a new era of honest work began.

A Few Words to Mayor Hall.

Has it occurred to Mayor Hall, since the elections, that he is an obstacle, and the chief real obstacle, in the way of an immediate honest City administration, and that he ought to resign?

The recent elections showed that the people of this City desire honest men to administer their affairs; that they do not believe the men honest whom Hall put into power; and that they have no confidence in him or any one whom he may appoint or has appointed. Connolly, whom Hall appointed, was forced by public opinion to give place to Mr. Andrew H. Green; Sweeny was forced by public opinion to resign; Hilton saw what the people meant, and resigned; Tweed has been arrested for stealing, O'Gorman has been a tricky ally of the Ring; Sands has been turned contemptuously out of the society of decent and honest men; Fields is held under heavy bail for stealing; Hall himself was discovered to have packed with his relatives and retainers the Grand Jury summoned to hear charges of malfeasance against him—an offense, perhaps, the most scandalous ever committed by a public officer.

Is not all this enough? If any one could make so wild and improbable a supposition as that in all this Hall acted innocently and with clean hands and a clean heart—a supposition which could make the smallest school-boy in the public schools indignant—he would still stand before the public auspiciously incapable and unfit for the trust he holds as Mayor. But nobody believes him innocent or ignorant. The thieves he appointed to office had been for years his chosen associates and intimates. The men whom public indignation has driven to resign, and the men who today, either under arrest or threatened with the law, stand exposed as thieves and public plunderers—these men were Hall's bosom friends; they were his political and social companions; he knew their history; he had watched their careers; he had known them when they were needy and bankrupt adventurers; had seen them grow enormously wealthy without the exercise of any legitimate industry; had dined in their palaces; had admired the diamonds of their women, had driven behind their fast horses.

And when he was chosen Mayor, it was to these men, whose characters he knew, with whose history he was familiar, whose designs and purposes he knew as well as his own—it was to these men he intrusted the Public Works, the Parks, the Treasury and its machinery of taxation. When all these, his creatures, have wilted beneath the indignation of the people, is it not time for him to resign also? How can he walk the streets? Does he not see himself pointed at by good women, by little children, as the creator, the fosterer, the concealer, the defender, of these robbers? Does he mean to wait, like Tweed, till the street boys cry out after him, "Stop thief!"

The Probable War.

Rumors thicken about the chances of collision between Russia and Germany, and there are not a few who think such an event both certain and close at hand. The Gastein Conference, it is now hinted, was made the occasion of a secret treaty between Austria and Prussia, covering an offensive and defensive alliance, and contemplating the restoration of Poland as an independent nationality. If Prince Bismarck really entertains so bold a design, it is plain that he will have a better chance to carry it out while France is prostrate than after she begins to recover herself. France would not now dare to strike at her victorious foe, even for the hope of getting back her lost provinces, or evading payment of the unliquidated indemnity. But a couple of years hence the situation may be very different; and Bismarck is not a man to hesitate, having resolved upon the execution of a plan, between the certainties of today, and the uncertainties of to-morrow. The same considerations, as regards present and future, apply to Russia, in a measure, as well as to France. Russia, that is to say, is making prodigious strides in wealth and power, and the longer any intended attack upon her is delayed the fewer will be its chances of success.

We have pointed out in recent articles the various respects in which Russian progress is most decided and important. The vast improvement of her railway system, the added moral forces gained by emancipation, the swift increase of population, the development of agriculture and manufactures, are among these elements. If we examine statistics, to find how far Russian wealth has practically increased, we come upon unmistakable figures. In ten years, for example—that is, between 1860 and 1869 inclusive—the import trade of Russia from the rest of Europe rose from 135,893,000 roubles to 319,375,000 roubles; while the exports to Europe have risen from 134,724,000 roubles in 1863 to 342,853,000 roubles in 1870.

The annexed table, from the *Bourse Gazette*, of St. Petersburgh, gives the exact figures:

Imports from Europe.	Rs.	Imports from Finland.	Rs.
1860	135,893,000	1860	2,289,000
1861	142,750,000	1861	2,222,000
1862	125,233,000	1862	2,762,000
1863	126,697,000	1863	3,006,000
1864	144,175,000	1864	3,518,000
1865	138,640,000	1865	2,336,000
1866	178,176,000	1866	2,397,000
1867	232,791,000	1867	4,055,000
1868	239,892,000	1868	4,533,000
1869	319,375,000	1869	4,726,000

Exports to Europe.	Rs.	Exports to Finland.	Rs.
1863	134,724,000	1863	6,048,000
1864	164,903,000	1864	6,304,000
1865	184,428,000	1865	6,895,000
1866	194,838,000	1866	6,211,000
1867	207,607,000	1867	12,548,000
1868	209,530,000	1868	8,154,000
1869	247,095,000	1869	9,413,000
1870	342,853,000	1870	8,725,000

This striking increase tells its own story, and, we believe, has no parallel, within the same period, in any country in the world, unless it be the United States. The new army organization tells a tale of commensurate expansion. It adds full fifty per cent. to Russia's immediately available military strength. By it the war establishment is fixed at the enormous number of 50,964 officers and 1,653,393 men. Of this army 950,000 are nominally assigned to the defense of European Russia, 167,000 are to garrison the Caucasus, and the rest to be quartered in other outlying dependencies. It will, however, henceforth make far less difference to Russia than formerly in what particular section of her dominions her troops may for the time be. Her internal railway system, now brought near perfection at infinite cost and toil, will enable her to concentrate soldiers with unexampled celerity at almost any given point; and this must needs greatly modify in future offensive military operations against her.

Even these figures and preparations only partially represent the arrangements of Russia to meet possible hostilities. In the event of war with any European power we are told that *corps de reserve* are to be instantly added, all details being already carefully provided for, that the Cossacks of the Don, pursuant to a plan brought forward last January, are to furnish a contingent of 64,000 cavalry, with 116 pieces of cannon, and, finally, that the *Narodnoe Opoltcherié*, or levy in mass, is to be called out. The improvements of the Russians in drill and organization, their immense accumulation of arms of precision of the best modern type, and of warlike stores in general, are already widely known, and an article in these columns a short time ago pointed out recent additions and improvements to the Russian Navy. Another point of significance is the efforts that have been made under engineers—second, perhaps, to none in the world—to render impregnable Russia's great fortresses. When we remember the time and money expended in the reduction of Sebastopol, an idea is got of what such preparations mean. All these facts, taken in conjunction with Russia's vast resources as a food-raising country, the autocratic power with which her strength can be wielded, and the comparative inutility of resorting, in her case, to invasion—signally illustrated by Napoleon I.—bring before us what war with Russia really means, and with what Prince Bismarck will have to cope if he really proposes to interfere with Russian sway in Poland.

It may be said that several of these elements of strength are available for defensive, rather than offensive operations, and that in a war for the liberation of Poland, undertaken in order to erect a barrier between Russia and Germany, not a few of the resources of the former must lie idle. This is, doubtless, to some extent true; but it does not apply to the prodigious army so readily to be mobilized, to the overwhelming masses of cavalry and flying artillery known to be collected and in training, or to the inexhaustible material support behind them. It is likewise always to be borne in mind that the towering position her splendid achievement has gained for Prussia in Europe provokes jealousy with other Powers, not in the petty ordinary sense implied by the word, but in that which implies apprehension of encroachment and enforced subserviency; and it is hardly possible that Prussia should take immediate steps to attain a still higher pitch of greatness without provoking open hostility from nations indirectly interested, as well as the one openly attacked. It is certain that Bismarck will measure with a wary eye all the risks attending the audacious policy imputed to him before venturing upon it; but none can be sure how far unexampled prosperity may blind or intoxicate the most sagacious, or prophesy, with confidence, the uncertain chance of war.

Cavour and Italy.

For the credit of human nature it is to be hoped that those who are now profiting by the regeneration of Italy are not quite forgetful of the great genius who brought it about for their benefit. It has been said that history is, in fact, merely the lives of prominent personages, and this observation certainly holds good of modern Italy and Cavour. It is marvelous what some men accomplish in a brief life-time—nay, even in a brief bit of a brief life-time. Genius does more in a day than ordinary poor humanity in a decade. Byron died at thirty-six, the second Pitt at forty-seven, and Cavour at fifty-one. When, in 1842, Cavour returned to Italy after a protracted and profound study of English institutions, the Government was despotic, the monks idle and licentious, the people poor and heavily taxed, and Austria's attitude unmistakably threatening. It was not until ten years later, when he was thirty-eight, that he first attained a seat in the Legislature, and it is a circumstance which should encourage all men who lack faith or patience, that this great man was comparatively advanced in life—was, in fact, within thirteen years of his death—when his star began to ascend. Two years later his friend, the illustrious Massimo d'Azelio, also now numbered with the dead, proposed to the King that Cavour should join the Cabinet as Minister of Commerce. "Take care," Victor Emmanuel is reported to have said, "if Cavour enters the Cabinet he will soon be master of it." The King was right. Cavour at that time may be compared to such men as Walter Scott or Dumas, who, supposing them to have passed long years in imprisonment, deprived of writing materials, had thought out with such exactness the plans and plot of romances, that with the pen once more placed in their hands they could run it over reams of paper, only pausing from physical exhaustion. The mind which had been stored with statecraft for twenty-two years now went to work, and one by one the objects were accomplished, all leading up to that darling aim of the great Italian's ambition—a kingdom of Italy.

Taking him for all and all, Cavour was the greatest of modern statesmen. His tasks were far harder than Bismarck's, who has all along had material force of the most powerful kind to back up his schemes. Cavour combined, in a degree which we doubt having ever been surpassed, breadth of view, marvelous diplomatic adroitness, financial foresight, and executive ability. The various steps by which, in the decade of 1850-60, he carved out a kingdom of Italy, and secured for it the support of France and England, knocked over Austria, "managed" that noble, puzzled-headed, gallant simpleton Garibaldi, quashed the Ultramontane Party, and obtained financial credit for his country, form a record without a parallel in modern history. His powers of work (he no doubt killed himself by overexertion) were of a piece with his other powers. During the Austrian war he combined five chiefships of departments, including the War and Marine, in himself, and he worked sixteen hours a day. Talk of Italian indolence and *dolce far niente* after that! Cavour was a man of the old Roman type!

In 1832, when his expression of liberal opinions had led to his imprisonment, he wrote to a friend: "I thank you, Madame la Marquise, for the interest you take in my disgrace; but you may be assured that my career will not be changed by it. I have a great ambition, an enormous ambition, and when I shall become Minister of State, I hope that I shall justify it, since in my dreams I already see myself *Minister of the Kingdom of Italy.*" It recalls another case of early determination and like success—the little Warren Hastings, meanly clad and scantily fed, the companion of plowboys, lying on a Summer's day in the splendid park of Daylesford, once the proud home of his ancient race, and vowing that he would yet be "Hastings of Daylesford." But, though Cavour lived to attain the object of his life, his admirers—and every one who admires grandeur of character and a thirst for freedom is Cavour's admirer—must regret that he could not have been spared a few years longer to see the tree which he had fostered growing and expanding into such splendid proportions.

The grave had not closed over him ten years, before the Court of the King he had served so well was removed to Florence, to be in turn transferred to the Eternal City. One can imagine with what pride the man whose genius had effected this "new departure" would have gazed from one of Rome's glorious "coigns of vantage" upon the new capital of the new "Kingdom of Italy." But "whom the gods love die young," and this was not to be; but so long as genius, patriotism and self-devotion win the applause of men, Cavour's name should remain fresh and green in the hearts not only of his countrymen, but of all who honor such qualities. There are few men whose portraits would more worthily occupy a place of honor in our new gallery of art, than that of the statesman who caused Rome to become, for the first time in her history for at least a thousand years, the home of freedom.

Another City Liable to be Burned.

The fate of Chicago has made a deep impression on the great cities of Europe, and there has been a general disposition to make the inquiry, "might it not be our turn next?" The most striking statement which has been elicited by this general tendency to civic self-examination, is an article published by the London *Times*, in regard to the inflammability of the British metropolis. The writer is of opinion that no city in Europe is so much exposed to the risk of fire as London. While occupying the position of the largest of commercial cities, and while its outlying area keeps steadily increasing, the area within which its trade is conducted is very much the same as it was at the time of the great fire of 1666. From St. Paul's to the Monument—the area ravaged by the flames in the time of Charles II.—it would not, according to our authority, "be easy to find a yard of ground without its 'fire-traps,' even though you pursued the search to the water's edge for the whole distance." Within this section of say one square mile is conducted the greater portion of the immense wholesale dry-goods trade of London, in addition to large numbers of other wholesale and retail branches of business. Ground here is as valuable as if it were covered with golden ingots, and from floor to ceiling every available foot of the interior of the thickly-planted stores and warehouses is packed with valuable merchandise. The basement cellars of the larger establishments are, as a rule, occupied by the men employed in making their packing-cases, who work by gas-light burning close to the ceiling, and surrounded by a litter of shavings and laths, which are about as safe in such neighborhood as so much gunpowder. Space is so valuable within the old city limits of London that cellars command rents of $1,500 a year, and attics are hired at equally fancy prices. Oil and tallow stores are often in this way found immediately adjoining premises for the manufacture of paper or wooden boxes, and the whole are perhaps closely jammed between two great wholesale stores, the value of whose stock may range anywhere between the maximum of five millions of dollars and the more common average of two and a half millions.

The large wholesale dealers of the City of London have an exceedingly vital interest in the prevention of fire. Many of them are said to be insured in every office in the metropolis to the full amount on which these offices will take single risks, and yet the value of their stock is not nearly covered. A building act is in operation in London, but the difficulty of obtaining space for their business forces merchants to hire all kinds of irregular accommodation for their goods outside of the central store. Though many of the large warehouses are provided with metal doors, being a slight approach to the compartment system, and are otherwise made as nearly fire-proof as modern builders can make them, there are numbers of smaller edifices originally constructed for private residence, which are packed full of goods, and which are really annexes to the great warehouses. Altogether, the lookout for London business men in the event of a great fire in this region is of the dismalest possible kind. Many have been heard to declare that their customers are so numerous and scattered, that were their premises burned down, it would take a lifetime to reconstruct their business. On the restricted water-front and down the long lines of the wharves of London, the existing dangers of fire are said to be even greater. "Coal hoists, wooden houses, lighters with railway sleepers steeped in creasote, and barrels of petroleum, are all within easy distance of flames breaking out in any one of them; and though the authorities of the port and the dock-masters do their best, the block of merchandise and the exigencies of time defy them."

From many of these dangers, New-York with its magnificent stretch of water-front is likely to remain comparatively free. Commerce probably never will become so narrowly localized in any section of this City as to bring us face to face with so palpable a danger. As part of our trade follows the line of the new wharves and improved storage warehouses, which a few years ought to give us, it is, however, extremely desirable that we should avoid the example of London in allowing old wooden and semi-wooden structures to be left standing amid depots of valuable merchandise. It is also worth while bearing in mind the distinction drawn by the Chief of the London firemen between the terms "uninflammable" and "fire-proof." He shows, for example, that though stone staircases do not burn, they are by no means fire-proof, because they soon become calcined by great heat, and falling down in a heap, seriously impede the attempts to extinguish a fire in the interior of a building. The same authority appeals to the experience of the fire of Paris to show that iron columns to be able to stand the test of fire must be cast solid, and not hollow, as is usually the practice in England. In one appliance for subduing fire, London is ahead of us. That city possesses four floating engines of unexampled power, which it is believed would be able to arrest the progress of fire at a given spot, even were it situated at a considerable distance from the river. The performances of these latter ought to be worthy of the attention of the reconstructors of Chicago, as well as of the authorities of New-York.

MINOR TOPICS.

There appears to be considerable ingenuity displayed in the efforts not to arrest Ingersoll and Woodward. The farce has lasted long enough, and since there seems to be a disposition to spin it out interminably, unless the skulkers come to the front of their own accord, we suppose it will hurt nobody to mention that Woodward has not left Norwalk, but can be found there whenever he is really wanted. To be sure he does not run about like Charles Lamb's roast pig, with a knife and fork in his ribs, crying out "Eat me, eat me;" but he is, nevertheless, accessible to all who have business with him, and, as the advertisements read, a line addressed to E. A. Woodward, left with his partner, Beatty, will reach him without delay. By the same token, we may confidently suggest that, if any arrest at all is intended, the above direction will answer all necessary purposes. Ingersoll, also, is, and has been all the time, within easy reach of anybody who really cared to arrest him. Now, with all deference to the modern Vidocq who is amusing himself and playing with the public in this petty game of hide and seek, we have only to say that a little more seek and a little less hide would be in order just now. Whatever the thieves, and their friends who are so considerate of their feelings, may wish to do about it, there are indications of impatience on the part of the honest public which may put in some claim to respect pretty soon.

Our readers will find under the title of "Our State Institutions No. II.," this morning, a very interesting letter concerning Cornell University. Beside a general description of the college buildings as they now are, our correspondent throws some light on one or two peculiar features of Cornell, and especially the Farm Department. The University is an experiment even yet, but it is one conducted with courage, energy and fidelity, and its progress is something in which every one is interested.

Young literary men of promise are not so numerous among us as could be wished, and it is deeply to be regretted that we should be forced to record the untimely loss of one of the number. Mr. Frederick W. Loring has too probably lost his life in the recent attack by Apaches on a stage-coach in Arizona. Mr. Loring was beginning to distinguish himself in the walks of light literature, and those who knew him well believed that he had a bright future before him. He was widely known as one of the oarsmen of Harvard University, sent out to meet the crack rowers of Oxford, and he pulled "stroke" with the two crews which won the flags in consecutive races from Yale on Lake Quinsigamond. Mr. Loring made a graceful spech on the occasion of the banquet given to the Harvard crew on their return from Boston. He was beloved by a wide circle of friends, and his sad fate will be long and earnestly deplored.

The Bar Association have shown commendable appreciation of the present necessity for action in anticipation of the Legislative session. A meeting was held by the Association last evening, when it was resolved to take advantage of the victory gained for Reform at the election. To this end a committee was appointed to draft such amendments of the code of procedure relating to judicial Administration as may seem necessary. The Judiciary Committee was also instructed to inquire into the charges already made against certain Judges. Other abuses were attended to in like manner, and if the Committees only do their duty there can be no question that the Legislature will have plenty of work cut out for it.

The *Express* says that there is a growing opinion prevailing that Mayor Hall will ere long tender his resignation, which would make Alderman Coman, now President of the Board, the Mayor of the City to the end of the year, and that it is quite immaterial, except to the acting Mayor, who holds the office for the remainder of the year. The public certainly have no interest in the change now reported. We beg to differ with the *Express* on this point, for next to Hall a worse man than Coman could not be found to fill the position of Mayor. A few years ago this Fourth Ward politician was a humble letter carrier; now he is wealthy and a fellow Court-house Commissioner with Ingersoll. When Gov. Hoffman vacated the Mayoralty to accept his present position Coman acted as Mayor for nearly two months. During that time two exorbitant gas bills were paid by order of Coman, despite the fact that five or six Mayors had refused to sign the vouchers, and he purchased a valuable piece of real estate with the proceeds of his share of the plunder.

Victor Hugo and Garibaldi salute the "second birth" of the Red Republican *Rappel* in the turgid style which these eminent personages seem to consider as a sort of literary dress suit—to be worn when the eyes of the world are supposed to be upon them. Not to be behind its correspondents, the *Rappel* indulges in flights like this:

> "O wretched old man of Chiselhurst, be hopeful! See that your boy is well tended; buy a dress for your wife; teach your eagle to present its claw; get ready! If the Assembly is not dissolved, you have a chance. You may hope to return again, you may hope to see again the Paris that you massacred and the France you have dishonored. Get ready, for the Legitimists are preparing your chamber and the Orleanists are warming your bed."

Considering that this is signed by an ex-editor of the once rabidly Bonapartist *Figaro*, it will be seen that journalistic elasticity is not the exclusive property of the New-York *World*.

The want of metallic currency, owing to the extensive withdrawals of the precious metals in order to pay the German indemnity, is creating serious apprehensions in France. Notes of the value of 50 francs ($10, gold,) have hitherto represented the lowest description of paper money given out by the Bank of France. The necessities of business have compelled the legal authorization of notes of 25 and 20 francs, ($5 and $4,) and some journals advise a recourse to notes of 10 and even of 5 francs. It is feared, however, that further reduction would impair the hitherto unblemished credit of the great national banking institution of the French people, and would give rise to extensive hoarding of the silver money, which is already too scarce. The French standard for the quantity of silver and bronze coinage in circulation is 6 francs per head of the population. The problem is how to preserve these while paying for a deficiency in the crops and allowing Germany to have her inevitable hard cash.

The English lady who was supposed to have been duped to the extent of ten shillings by the self-appointed agent to collect moneys for the temporary relief of the Empress Eugenie, is justly indignant at the sly jokes that have been poked at her through the newspapers. The insinuation that she had made the gift without having a suspicion of the real character of Mme. D'Armanville is very forcibly dispelled in the following letter to the editor of one of the London dailies:

> "As I understand that you have considered a begging letter transaction in which I was concerned worthy of notice in your paper of Thursday last, I venture to request you, in justice to my character for common sense, to state, in some equally conspicuous manner, that, instead of being taken in, I myself placed the case in the hands of the Police, and that the money order for ten shillings was sent by me to the so-called Mme. Louise D'Armanville, at the Chief Commissioner's own request, for the express purpose of detection. It is poor encouragement to others to follow my example, if, through the careless manner in which the evidence was given by the Police, I am to be held up to ridicule as a dupe."

OUR STATE INSTITUTIONS—NO. II.

The Cornell University.

ITHACA, Nov. 6, 1871.

I left Auburn for Ithaca to catch a flying glimpse of the Cornell University, and took the direct road, *viâ* the Southern Central, so that I might see the manner in which this railway, owing its birth to Auburn money and enterprise, was carried on. The carriages were superior to those of the New-York Central both in decoration and cleanliness, and the permanent way was so thoroughly ballasted that the oscillation was reduced to a minimum. This road, when it leaves Auburn, skirts the Owasco Lake from one end to the other, and then runs at the base of a chain of low hills well covered with wood, and, in a few places, rising to quite respectable height, and presenting outlines of considerable beauty. At Freeville Junction the voyager to the University leaves the comfortable carriages of the Southern Central, and commits himself to the mercies of a line in process of construction—the Ithaca and Cortland. This brings him to a point some two miles from the town of Ithaca, to which he will be conveyed for some time to come in country wagons. For, though the workmen are most energetically striving to have the line completed before the Winter snows, there are considerable engineering difficulties to be overcome.

Ithaca lies at the foot of Cayuga Lake, embosomed by a crescent of bold hills, which are intersected in numerous spots by gorges of superb beauty. Through these mountain torrents come rushing, with noise and foamy sheets, and splendid pools of deep, dark water. This feature of the scenery, though highly appreciable from an artistic point of view, makes an engineer cudgel his brains despairingly. The road to the University, however, presents no special obstacles, except one gorge, which is now being bridged. For it is built upon the heights which overlook the town, and will be reached by the railway as soon as the bridge spoken of has been completed. It is in contemplation to make a siding, which shall take carriage and freight right up to the rear of the University grounds, so as to spare visitors the necessity of going some two miles to the town, and afterward being compelled to climb the steeps back again to the collegiate buildings. These will occupy a tract of ground some thirty acres in extent.

At present, of permanent structures there are four, all built of the blue limestone found in Ithaca, and dressed with a limestone from Medina which is nearly white. Two of these buildings, called the North and South, were constructed at the expense of the University Fund. They are each 165 feet by 50, four stories high, and roofed in a rather bizarre style, with some metallic patent. Each is divided into four sections, by narrow halls running from front to rear. In the wings, dormitories have temporarily been established upstairs, for students for whom no accommodation could be found in the village. In this manner three hundred out of the seven hundred are stowed away. But this is contrary to the scheme of the college, which does not propose to provide quarters for any one; indeed, it is by a great stretch of courtesy that these three hundred have been so lodged, for the rooms used by them at present are sorely needed for the valuable technological, zoological and conchological collections, which either by gift or by purchase belong to the University. Between these two structures is the McGraw building, constructed by the generosity of Mr. JOHN MCGRAW, of Ithaca, who, like Mr. EZRA CORNELL, has shown himself untiring in his sympathy and his kindness to the rising institution. It is 200 feet by 60, and its materials are the same blue limestone, with dressings and cornices of a gray stone from Onondaga quarries. It has a bell-tower in the centre, 125 feet in height and 22 feet square, crowned with a clock turret of corresponding size. The bells for the tower consist of a great university bell, with a tone like the boom of a Brobdingnagian prophet, given by Mrs. ANDREW WHITE, and a chime of nine bells not inferior in power and sweetness to those of Trinity, presented by Miss JENNIE MCGRAW. The building will contain the library and the museum, and the large halls for these purposes are to be superbly finished in native woods. The former will contain shelving for 80,000 volumes, and the latter will have galleries 15 feet deep, with a total length of 600 feet.

The north and south buildings, and the McGraw Hall, have their façades upon the square that is now being worked at, and on which many of the pupils who desire to earn their expenses expend their muscular force. The rear, therefore, faces the town, and might have been made somewhat more ornamental, as, from its exposed position on the brow of the hill, it is constantly in sight. This forces itself strongly on the eye of the spectator from contrast with the bell-tower, in the centre building, which is renaissance in character, and ornate. There is, from that elevated position, a superb view of the whole lake and the surrounding country, but it is so extensive that it touches the sympathies less than the same view from the ground. Far in the distance rises a range of bare hills, here and there crowned, however, with dark woods of pine and cedar. At their base lie the tranquil waters of the Cayuga, stretching out toward the right hand until they meet the sky-line. At the edge of the lake nestles the town of Ithaca, the houses and stores lying very compactly in the hollow of the valley, and creeping up in more extended order along the sides of the hills to the left hand. In front the hill stretches down, steep and barren, until crossed by the Cascadilla gorge. From this point the waterfall cannot be discerned, but the jagged rocks and the limestone walls stand out forcibly, and relieve the dark foliage of the cedars that line the banks wherever vegetation gets a foothold. Sometimes this has proved precarious, and a great tree, fifty feet high, has slipped from the perpendicular by the yielding of its roots, until it seems upon the very verge of falling into the abyss below, where the water is whirled along from rock to rock in an agony of foam.

The Sibley Building occupies the end of the University-square at right angles with the other edifices, and faces directly the pilgrims who come to visit the University from Ithaca. It is of similar material and construction as the north and south structures, but is devoted to the College of Mechanical Arts. It has not long been completed, but already in one of the basement halls is the University press, hard at work turning out the blanks, registers, and stationery of every kind required in the institution; publishing the *Cornell Era*, a little weekly full of life; and printing books of several hundred pages, all in admirable style. In the opposite hall is the machine-shop, where models required in technological schools will shortly be made; but as yet this is not in running order. Upstairs are the draughting-rooms belonging to the Engineering School, and a room of models of agricultural implements, specially of plows. This edifice was the noble gift of Mr. HIRAM SIBLEY, of Rochester.

Facing the McGraw Building is the temporary wooden structure containing the three laboratories. Here are also the chemical, physical and botanical lecture-rooms, two weighing-rooms, a stock-room filled with things of most unholy smell and hue, a furnace-room, an assaying-room, a physical laboratory, a cabinet of physical apparatus, several draughting-rooms, and several workshops. It is abundantly provided with water and gas, and though only temporary, is really the best-appointed and best-ordered part of the institution. Behind it are several houses built by the professors on the agreement given by the University of a thirty-years' lease, one-third without rent, and all improvements to be paid for according to equitable valuation. Prof. WHITE, the President, is building a fine mansion on this street, for such it is to be, composed of red brick faced with Nova Scotia sandstone. It is progressing rapidly, and the workmen have already arrived at the third floor. Next in line is the dwelling of Prof. FISKE, who teaches the languages of Northern Europe. His house is of wood, but very roomy, and of handsome construction. The style is a blending of the English grange with the Swiss chalet, the latter being necessitated in the roofing to throw off heavy falls of snow. The third and last structure at this point is the house of Prof. LAW, the veterinary surgeon and compeer of GAMGEE, also of wood, and very commodious. Away to the north of these stretches the University farm of two hundred and twenty acres.

Having observed these features of the place, I looked around for some student who could inform me as to the progress made in the specialty of Cornell—the self-supporting part of the system. The students were mostly downtown, as it was Saturday, and there were no classes. But I was soon directed to Cascadilla Place, a fine square stone structure built by Mr. CORNELL for the accommodation of Professors and students, and situated half way between Ithaca and the college, below the romantic gorge, to which the somewhat affected Spanish term of Cascadilla has been applied. I rambled through its corridors in a somewhat forlorn condition, not finding any one who worked on the farm, but heartily admiring the sensible construction of this building, and especially the fine reception hall which it contains. This is handsomely carpeted, lighted, and furnished, and has besides a gift from the President, Mr. A. WHITE, of a splendid set of proof engravings of KAULBACH'S *chef d'œuvres* in the Museum of Art, Berlin. This is not the only gift of this accomplished gentleman, who has won the hearty love and respect of everybody in the institution, and has kindled a fire of enthusiasm in every breast which will carry Cornell high up in the front, in spite of sectarian snarling and dogmatic thunder. At last, by good chance, I came upon a room where a young fellow of twenty-three was studying Sanscrit. Having been in India for many years, I was interested in his studies, and we commenced an animated conversation upon philologic roots. We criticised MAX MULLER, commented on BUNSEN'S theory of the Pelasgic people, and heartily agreed upon the absurdity of studying Greek and Latin, which were dried sponges, out of which everything good had been taken by our ancestors. Incidentally I learned that this most accomplished gentleman was supporting himself by laboring on the farm. He generally worked three hours a day, and six hours on Saturdays, and had already got through his appointed labor for that Saturday. I asked him if the manual labor of plowing, &c., did not stupefy him, contract the brain cells, and make his apprehension duller. He replied that it did not, because he had been brought up as a farmer, and had nothing to learn when he came to the college. He was taking the agricultural course, but had become interested in philology, and one of the Professors, who knew Sanscrit, had become interested in him, and had given him lessons in that perfect language, though Oriental studies are not in the curriculum.

I said, "I suppose yours is an individual case?"

STUDENT—Yes, as regards the philology, but not for the farm. There are twenty-nine of us who work on it.

CORRESPONDENT—Does it pay your expenses?

STUDENT—It pays mine; but then I worked steadily during the long three months' vacation, which ended in September. I can go easy now if I feel inclined.

CORRESPONDENT—I suppose the hardest part of the work is done by laborers employed for that purpose?

STUDENT—Not at all. There are only two teamsters hired on the farm, and all the other work is done by us. At this moment we're laying down a series of drains, and this is very heavy work indeed.

CORRESPONDENT—Did you do that this morning?

STUDENT—Yes, for six hours.

CORRESPONDENT—And you did not feel stupefied or tired out?

STUDENT—Not at all. I dislike the work, and was very glad to get back to this, but I was not tired.

CORRESPONDENT—Are there any other methods of earning one's support here besides the farm?

STUDENT—Oh yes. If you can print, you can earn more in the press-room than on the farm, and soon there will be lots of work in the machine-shop. The men are going to make copies of OLLIVIER'S geometric models.

CORRESPONDENT—What's that?

STUDENT—Why a Frenchman of the name of OLLIVIER made a set of models to illustrate all the problems of geometry. A set was purchased by the State of New-York, and is, I think, at Albany. They are going to make copies of these. Twenty thousand dollars were given, I believe, for the first set that he made, but our fellows here can make them for eight hundred.

CORRESPONDENT—I see. Well, but men who can't handle tools will not be able to do that sort of thing.

STUDENT—Certainly not. Skilled labor is at the same premium here that it is elsewhere.

CORRESPONDENT—What can the men do who have only their manual strength?

STUDENT—Well, they can work on the farm or they can grade the square.

CORRESPONDENT—They can do that, but then do they?

STUDENT—As a general thing they attempt it, and finding it rather rough, give it up in despair and go home.

CORRESPONDENT—Well, but that was hardly what Mr. CORNELL designed, was it?

STUDENT—No; he expected that the college would give work to every one that cared to take it, of a kind that he could do. I suppose that this will be done in the future by outsiders, but it can never be accomplished by the college.

CORRESPONDENT—Something in the factory way you mean. I suppose something that will utilize the grand water-power that is running to waste so picturesquely in the gorges.

STUDENT (laughing)—I guess so. I have heard that Mr. CORNELL has some such scheme in his head.

CORRESPONDENT—But even then, perhaps, the men could not earn enough to keep them. Let us calculate a little. I have been through some factories in Auburn lately, and I learned the rate of wages current here. Such work as unskilled students could do would be paid at the rate of seven, say eight dollars a week for a day of twelve hours. Now, how many hours can you average of work throughout the year?

STUDENT—About half a day if I work steadily through the vacations.

CORRESPONDENT—Very good; then that would only be four dollars a week throughout the year for everything.

STUDENT—That would be quite sufficient. My expenses are only three dollars a week, and I earn enough over to keep me in coarse clothes.

CORRESPONDENT—I beg your pardon for the seeming impertinence of the question I am about to ask, and I beg you to believe that the spirit that dictates it is not one of mere curiosity. Are you living in this fashion from necessity, or do you perhaps wish to show that it can be done by those who have no resources?

STUDENT—I do it from necessity; I am very poor.

CORRESPONDENT—Sir, from my heart I honor you, and if the sympathy of a stranger can lighten a road so stony, pray understand that you have it in the fullest sense of the word.

We shook hands heartily, and I left him to his Sanscrit, feeling as I walked away that Cornell meant something more than showed on the surface. We Americans have been rather apt to worship the dollar, but when poverty is so honorable and so honored as it is here, our golden idol is like to tumble a peg or so in the estimation of society.

I had next a long interview with the President, Mr. ANDREW WHITE, and found him a gentleman of elevated aims, untiring industry, great practical sagacity, and purposely easy of access. Though his mind is occupied incessantly, not only with the cares of the college, but also with those grand historical questions which it is the study of his life-time to elucidate, yet he will never be denied to any one, and, however busy, has always fifteen minutes at the disposal of a caller. I learned from him that at present there were sixty-one students supporting themselves, and that if any one who possessed skilled labor wished to come there was a place for him. But for those who came with nothing there was at the present moment little chance, and he would not advise them to come. He was full of enthusiasm over the feelings entertained by the country at large toward Cornell, as evinced in the gifts that were continually arriving. A gentleman had just presented the farm with a superb blood stallion, and a Mr. SAGE was pressing on them a quarter of a million in hard cash if they would add a wing for ladies, or unite them in the classes already formed. He had also received a letter from OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES concerning the standing of the freshmen of the Cornell University in Natural Science, and had learned the gratifying fact that their note books stood fairly on a par with the examination papers of his graduates. He hoped great things from the schools of mechanical art, architecture, and engineering—things hopelessly neglected in America. From this want arose a waste of money and material which it was almost impossible to realize; and he firmly believed that in ten years Cornell would repay its endowment in those matters alone. The standing of the College in scientific matters was utterly unbiassed by the religious prejudices of any one sect. The healthful observances of religion were not trammeled in the institution by any means, but the Faculty had nothing to do with it. It was a matter for the consideration and decision of the students themselves. For this course the religious Press had denounced Cornell with an unanimity that was appalling, but the course of science has never been blocked at any time by such outcries. And the religious Press had at length perceived that they were in error, and had silently dropped the hue and cry. Cornell, as he understood it, is to give an education that shall be scientific and artistic, not learned, nor ecclesiastical. Cornell intended to open the eyes of young men to the beauties of God's universe, and to teach them the laws that govern it. Admitting that the study of Greek and Latin and elegiac verse disciplined the mind, it went no further. It was as if the athlete, whose muscles had been hardened by a course of dumb-bells and Indian clubs should be requested to sit down, and never use that physical strength which had been so highly trained. Cornell, on the contrary, would make it her task not only to discipline the mind, but to store it amply with practical knowledge, and to develop any special aptitude it might possess for the benefit and utility of mankind.

R. E. G.

The Next Presidency.

From the Worcester Daily Spy.

The Springfield *Republican* begins a discussion of the next Republican nomination for the Presidency. It maintains that Gen. GRANT should not be renominated, and gives a list of prominent men from which his successor can be successfully chosen. It says: "Of the President's friends, for instance, whose leadership would remove all pretexts for division and opposition, there are COLFAX and BOUTWELL and Gen. HAWLEY; of equally good Republicans, who have more or less separated in personal sympathies from the Administration, are Mr. SUMNER and Mr. ADAMS, of Massachusetts, HORACE GREELEY, Gen. COX, of Ohio, Senator TRUMBULL and Judge DAVIS, of Illinois, GRATZ BROWN, of Missouri, and Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania."

There are three or four capable men among those here named; but the list as a whole is not attractive. As for HORACE GREELEY, he is HORACE GREELEY, and this is enough to say of him at present. If anybody can tell what Gen. COX would do as President, we should like to hear it. We are not able to see that he is a strong, trustworthy man, or that he is likely to get much beyond dilletantism in statesmanship. Gov. CURTIN is—well, does the editor of the *Republican* actually know much of Gov. CURTIN? It is our opinion that he will not get the nomination. GRATZ BROWN'S political record in Missouri for some time past, does not attract us to support him, for it does not allow us to feel much confidence in his judgment; and Judge DAVIS is still less acceptable, on account of both his political record and his general unfitness to undertake the duties of President, at the present time. It is amusing to hear him named as "one of those good Republicans who have more or less separated in personal sympathies from the Administration." The truth is, he is one of those bad Republicans who went into the Democratic Party through the slough of Andy-Johnsonism.

It was understood that private notice had been given that certain journals (among others the New-York *Tribune*) would come out strongly against the renomination of Gen. GRANT after the November elections. When they have made up their issue against him distinctly we shall know better what to think of their opposition. Meanwhile, we do not see how they can contrive any issue of this kind which will have much influence with the people. In Missouri, the Gratz Brown Republicans "separated in sympathy from the Administration," because the President would not allow the influence of his Administration to be used in aid of their conspiracy to break down the Republican Party in that State, by means of a league with the Democratic Party. He was right; and we don't believe they will be in a hurry to invite the Republican Party of the country to discuss the actual cause of their complaint.

If those who oppose the renomination of Gen. GRANT, could bring forward a candidate qualified for the office, in mind, character, and political knowledge, and entirely faultless in all respects, they would doubtless get a hearing and might carry their point. We remember that there was a very active and earnest movement to prevent the renomination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, but it failed miserably, because it lacked a substantial basis; and yet it seemed to many good Republicans that Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration had not been entirely faultless. We wait to see what issue will be made up for popular use against Gen. GRANT. Independent journalism is an excellent thing; but it is not always identical with reckless criticism, and, to realize it, there must be independence of prejudice, egotistical ambition, and special aims which disregard the general interest, as well as independence of Government favor and all other sinister influences.

THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

Important Meeting—A Committee Appointed to Consider What Amendments Should be Made to the Code and the Laws Relating to the Judiciary.

An encouraging meeting of the New-York Bar Association was held last evening at No. 20 West Twenty-seventh-street. The attendance was unusually good, the representation of members not seeming to be diminished any on account of the stormy weather. Hon. WM. M. EVARTS presided. Among others present were District-Attorney Davis, W. C. Barrett, Esq., Hon. R. B. Roosevelt, Gen. Henry E. Tremain, Ex-Judge Henry E. Davies, Hon. Roswell D. Hatch, Mr. Southmayd and Mr. Samuel Hand. The following-named gentlemen were elected members of the Association: William D. Foulke, James M. Varnum, John H. Livingston and David B. Ogden, of this City; Matthew Hale and Samuel Hand, of Albany, and Dennis Bowen, of Albany.

A set of resolutions was presented through the Executive Committee, which was unanimously adopted (after being amended) as follows:

Resolved, That the members of this Association heartily concur in the universal expression of joy at the victory won by the people of this City at the recent election over the formidable corrupt body which has so long defeated the most essential objects of civil government, and that they find in this proof of the force of public opinion the promise of a more beneficent result.

Resolved, That the opportunities now presented for correcting the abuses which have crept into every Department of the Government impose upon this Association corresponding duties which are not to be neglected.

Resolved, That a special committee of twenty-one be appointed, consisting of the present Standing Committee on Amendment of the Laws, and of eleven other members to be appointed by the Chair, who shall be charged to prepare a draft of such amendments of the code of procedure, and of the laws relating to judicial administration as may seem requisite, to the end that the same may be presented to the Legislature at the coming session.

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the truth of the charges which have gained credit in the community reflecting upon the administration of justice in this City, and to ascertain whether the same have a just foundation as trustworthy evidence, and to collect and preserve such evidence, if any there be, and to report whether it is expedient for this Association to take any, and what, measures in the premises.

Resolved, That the Special Committee on Extortions be instructed to inquire into the existing practice of making illegal exactions, and other abuses in the public offices, Federal and State, in this City and County, connected with the administration of justice and the practice of the law, and to report thereon to this Association.

Previous to the adoption of the resolutions considerable discussion took place in regard to increasing the number of the Committee on Amendment of the Laws, in which Messrs. SEWALL, CARTER, MCFARLAND, HAND and others took part. The reference to Federal officers was inserted in the resolutions on motion of District-Attorney DAVIS. Ex-Judge DAVIES made mention of the action of the Association in getting the Executive to veto the Code passed by the last Legislature, and he said that it could easily be seen, in the light of recent developments, that the infamous bill was designed to stifle public opinion, and to prevent the very successes which have resulted in the overthrow of the official plunderers. He said that no such spectacle as the recent spontaneous and almost unanimous movement of the people in favor of reform had ever been witnessed in this City, and he compared it to the uprising of the masses when the flag at Sumter was torn down.

Mr. SAMUEL HAND presented resolutions embodying suggestions for the better government of the Bench, which were adopted.

Mr. WATSON moved that no Judge in this district should be allowed to review one of his own decisions at General Term, and his resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee. After passing a resolution expressing esteem and respect for the late Chief-Justice DENIO, the Association adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

PRINCE GALITZIN'S CONCERTS.

The heroic persons who attended the first of Prince GALITZIN'S Russian Concerts, at Steinway Hall, last evening, were rewarded for their defiance of the elements. Few entertainments of the same order can be mentioned as having afforded equal pleasure, not only to enlightened lovers of music, but to its unskilled and enthusiastic admirers. In a previous article in reference to Prince GALITZIN'S intentions and ambition, the object of the recitals about to commence was set forth at some length. This object is the popularization of Russian compositions in the United States, by means of their careful exposition under the direction of Prince GALITZIN, a time-tried student of the art and a gentleman gifted with a musical temperament of the finest kind. From the favor with which several parts of the programme were received last night, we do not think that Prince GALITZIN'S hopes will be disappointed. Some of the numbers interpreted are full of melody, and the treatment of the larger pieces would alone commend them to approval. It is true that exacting critics might claim that all the compositions are not characteristic of their native soil in a marked degree, but Prince GALITZIN varied wisely, we opine, the monotony of strictly Russian airs by much music that was interesting on broader grounds than mere distinctiveness of scale or form. Everything done, of course, was the work of Russian hands. The composer GLINKA has long been known throughout Europe as a musician of genius and culture. Yet we are not aware that until yesterday any of his writings have been made known to the American public. GLINKA'S two operas, "Life for the Czar," and "Russian and Ludmilla," contributed to the bill a polacca and an overture. The former, consisting of dance music in the familiar rhythm, alternating with brief choral passages, did not impress one at first hearing. But the overture, with which the concert was opened, was exceedingly effective, mainly by the instrumentation, which often suggested by its substantiality and by the author's handling of the strings, points in WAGNER'S operatic prefaces. A scherzo, also by GLINKA, was conspicuous, too, by its orchestral arrangement rather than by its ideas. More tuneful were the less important selections. Two original Russian popular songs, noted by Prince GALITZIN, the first wild and plaintive, and the second animated to what might be called a rattling extent, proved very striking and were redemanded. As much appreciation awaited WARLAMOFF'S "Red Sarafan," a pure and sweet melody, recognized at once by its earlier embodiment in one of THALBERG'S transcriptions, and prepared for chorus and orchestra with an exquisite management of the theme at a late stage of the composition. Especial delight was manifested at Prince GALITZIN'S "Troika," one of the few pieces to which the printed text of the house bill, dealing with all as clear programme music, was really suited. The "Troika" is a small post carriage, drawn by three horses, and the melody is a favorite with and is constantly sung by the coachman. The song has four verses, and is highly descriptive. In the two first the horses are encouraged by terms of flattery and subtle endearment; in the third they are forgotten, as the drivers dwell dreamily upon the blue eyes and red lips of their sweethearts; in the fourth verse the lagging steeds awake the dreamers to their duty, and by voice and whips they strive to make up for lost time. The tune of "Troika" is charming; the changes of time are very effective; the fourth repetition of the air, an *accelerando* vigorously accented by the brass, was followed by an imperative encore. More considerable than this is Prince GALITZIN'S "Emancipation Fantasia." It is founded on three themes: the first is an old song of the boatmen on the River Volga; the second a universally popular dance melody; the third is taken from the last act of GLINKA'S opera, "Life for the Czar." The dance melody is most "taking." The structure of the fantasia, not to be analyzed after a single recital, can, nevertheless, be praised for its symmetry; the scoring is notable for variety and massiveness. In addition to the numbers cited in detail, the orchestra and chorus delivered, last evening, a Circassian march by Herr KARLBERG, quaint and dramatic, without being as highly colored as LISZT'S "Mazeppa March;" a potpourri of Russian airs, by Prince GALITZIN, and a patriotic fantasia, combining American and Muscovite national songs; and a romance and a waltz for cornet-à-piston, by the same gentleman. Prince GALITZIN conducted with infinite sympathy and skill, and with a magnetism not to be resisted, an orchestra that played with great spirit and finish, and a very good chorus, that will no doubt, ere the next concert occurs, be as prompt and unanimous as were the instrumentalists. The assistant conductor was Herr KARLBERG, a practiced musician, who has been absent from America for upward of ten years. The two cornet solos were rendered by Mr. J. LEVY, whose execution of the "Levy Polka" was distinguished by the feats he has accustomed his hearers to expect, and whose delivery of the romance—a very graceful andante—was as expressive and tasteful as could be wished. Prince GALITZIN'S second concert will be given on Tuesday next.

ITALIAN OPERA.

"Lucia di Lammermoor" will be sung at the Academy of Music this evening. There is no doubt that "Mignon" will be represented Friday, and seats for its first hearing and for its second night (on Monday) can now be secured.

THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

Legislation Required to Secure the Rights of Citizens—Rejoicing Over the Recent Victory—Important Resolutions.

The regular Republican Central Committee met last evening at Apollo Hall, Mr. JOHN J. TOWNSEND in the chair. The usual preliminary business having been disposed of, Mr. CHARLES SPENCER offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of twenty-one, made up of one from each Assembly district, be appointed by the President of this Committee, to report upon what legislation it is proper the Republicans of this City should respectfully request and urgently urge at the coming session of the State Legislature, for the security of the ballot and the safety of the rights of person and property of the people of this City.

Mr. SPENCER spoke in support of the resolution, urging the necessity of purifying the political atmosphere of this City and its Government, and observed that the triumph of last week was but an indication of the great triumph which awaited the Republican Party at the election of 1872.

Mr. CRAWLEY moved as an amendment that one from each Congressional district be appointed to confer with similar organizations to this end. The amendment was lost, as also one to refer the matter to the Executive Committee, and the resolution was then adopted.

On the motion of Mr. JAMES W. FARR, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Republican Central Committee of the County of New-York, convened to-night, after a most glorious political victory, and with the most cheering auguries for the future of our great party in the State of New-York; and

Whereas, The magnificent results of the State and Municipal elections in which the Republicans of this City of New-York alone recorded upward of 54,000 votes for their own ticket, demonstrates the fact that the Republican Party can and by right ought to lead the van in the battle of reform; and

Whereas, The solid front of victory in nearly 20,000 Republican majority in the State, with two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature and two Republican Senators from the Senatorial districts of the City, proves that New-York State is Republican to the core; therefore,

Resolved, That we have the right to exult and we mean to do so.

Resolved, That we have the right to proclaim the Republican Party to be the party of reform, and we mean to do so.

Resolved, That we have the right to call upon all honest citizens to rally to our standard, and that with the help of God we mean to prove hereafter that the party which maintained the Union, and gave freedom to all men of every race, color, and condition, will know how to preserve both Union and liberty for all time and against all enemies.

Resolved, That under the Administration of President GRANT, [applause,] as under that of President LINCOLN, the Republican Party has fought the deadliest enemies of our Republic, and with the ballot now as with the bayonet then, it is shown that we may conquer them.

Resolved, That the fight waged against Democratic fraud and corruption in State and City is dated from the day when Gen. GRANT, in his far-seeing sagacity, selected for Collector of the Port of New-York that persistent and indomitable foe of Tammany Hall, Hon. THOMAS MURPHY, [applause,] and we hereby publicly thank this tried and trusted Republican and honest man for his services to the Republican Party, his steadfast support of that party and the Government, and the unselfish friendship for President GRANT, the representative and head of both. [Applause.]

Resolved, That in the eloquent and chivalrous ROSCOE CONKLING [cheers] the State of New-York possesses a representative statesman, whose counsels in the Senate of the nation and whose noble services as a Republican leader entitle him to the fullest confidence of a constituency which will say to him in Albany in 1873, "Well done, thou good and faithful Senator; enter thou upon another term." [Applause.]

Resolved, That we rely upon the Republican Legislature elect to take such speedy measures for the complete reorganization of the Department of Municipal Government in New-York City as shall hereafter assure the people of an honest administration of public business, a pure and sacred elective franchise, a righteous execution of the laws, and a common school system unbiased by any political patronage, untainted by sectarian influences. [Applause.]

Resolved, That in the election of Gen. SIGEL as County Register we congratulate the Republicans in the election of an honored member of our party, a loyal soldier of the Union, and a citizen who will perform the duties of his office in the interests of the people and the people only.

Resolved, That we extend the hand of fellowship to our friends and brave compatriots in the Municipal campaign, the German-American citizens of New-York, and that we mean to do so hereafter; that no local partisan or social cause shall hereafter prevent our German fellow-citizens from fighting shoulder to shoulder with Americans in the Republican Party of New-York State, as well as in the Republican Party of the great free West. We say to them, as we say to all free lovers of our country, "Honest men for office and the honest party to take them." [Applause.]

It was resolved to publish these resolutions in the Republican daily Press.

On motion of Mr. RUSSELL, a resolution of thanks was passed to the Committee of Seventy, the Young Men's Municipal Reform Association, *Harper's Weekly* and the NEW-YORK TIMES. [Cheers.]

Mr. SPENCER said that the Committee of Seventy referred to in the resolution, should be the Committee of Sixty-nine, as one formerly known as LEDWITH was dead. [Hisses.]

The Secretary moved the following resolution, which was adopted: That a committee of five be appointed by the Chair whose duty shall be the prosecution and punishment of all violations of the Election laws at the last election.

Resolutions were passed thanking JOHN J. DAVENPORT for his services during the election.

After disposing of some routine business, the meeting adjourned.

OBITUARY.

Frederick W. Loring.

The sad death of this gentleman, who was murdered by the Apache Indians in Arizona, as reported in our issue of yesterday, has deprived American literature of one of its most promising lights. Mr. LORING began his literary career at a very early age, and before he had completed his collegiate course at Harvard University had written a drama which was produced with marked success at Selwyn's Theatre in Boston, and had contributed articles to several of the current periodicals. He graduated in 1869, and soon after was called to the position of assistant editor of the Boston *Saturday Evening Gazette*, and remained in this situation for about a year, during which time he wrote a serial novel in *Old and New*, which was afterward republished in book form, and was also the author of several short poems, which appeared in the *Atlantic*. In the Spring of the present year, ill-health and a desire to see the wilder parts of our country induced him to join the expedition under the command of Lieut. WHEELER, and he was probably on his way home when the attack on the stage in which he was riding was made. Mr. LORING was a nephew of the Boston publisher of the same name.

Publishers' Announcement.

With the close of the year 1871, *Every Saturday* will drop its pictorial character. Its last number in pictorial form will bear date Dec. 30, 1871. On and after Jan. 1, 1872, its publication will be continued in the original character in which, during a period of four years (1866-1869) it gained the highest favor from many thousands of intelligent and thoughtful readers throughout the country. The publishers confidently hope by making it emphatically "A Journal of Choice Reading" to commend it, not only to its earlier readers, but to those who, during the two years of its publication as an illustrated journal, have afforded it the most substantial tokens of their appreciation and good-will. Full particulars respecting its size, form and quality, will be given in our next number. GEORGE ELIOT'S new novel, "Middlemarch," announced for these columns, will be published in *Harper's Weekly*.

Design in Plated Ware.

For more than twenty years the skill of American artificers has been bestowed, first, upon the proper amalgamation of metals to form into shapes for dinner and tea services hard enough to stand the test of years, and to receive the silver deposited on the surface, making a perfect adhesion. Such a metal has been employed by the "Gorham Manufacturing Company" in their Nickel Silver. They add to this, by their perfect process, a coating of silver which they guarantee will stand the test of years. And, in addition, they give the same attention to the designs of the various wares they manufacture as to their most elaborate silver patterns. Messrs. STARR & MARCUS, of No. 22 John-street, New-York, (up-stairs,) have in stock many beautiful sets of new patterns, and a full line of every article desired for house use made of nickel silver, plated to resemble the solid silver so closely that it requires an expert to detect the difference. The styles usually sold are more or less old-fashioned, because manufacturers who work for the ordinary trade are forced, in order to realize profits, to confine themselves to certain patterns easily produced. These patterns are bedizened with carving or engraving, to give them a showy or tawdry appearance, but possess but little merit either in pattern or value. It is not economical to buy cheap plated-ware when in purchasing the Gorham goods you can feel assured they will last a generation.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Starr & Marcus,
NO. 22 JOHN-ST., UPSTAIRS.
AN UNRIVALED ASSORTMENT
OF
GORHAM PLATED-WARE,
Guaranteed, with fair usage, to last a generation.—*Advertisement.*

DRESSING CASES of the finest quality.
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
No. 19 Maiden-lane. No. 22 John-st.
—*Advertisement.*

Woodworth's
NILSSON BOUQUET.
AN EXQUISITE PERFUME.—*Advertisement.*

A.—Phalon's New Perfumes,
"I LOVE YOU"
and "WHITE ROSE."—*Advertisement.*

Noble results are constantly arrived at by the prescribing of Helmbold's Buchu. It is at all times regarded with unusual approbation by physicians of eminence, who administer it whenever opportunities occur.—*Advertisement.*

LONG WINTER EVENINGS!—$20 Billiard Table. Full-size cues and balls, quick rubber cushions. Diagram free. ABBOT & NICHOLLS, No. 95 Liberty-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price, 5 cents.

It contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25; and an extra copy to getter-up of club of ten or twenty subscribers.

The Dental Science owes many of its most important improvements to the skill and research of Dr. M. LEVETT, one of our oldest and most eminent Dentists. The latest and best is that of his Patent SUCTION CELLULAR PLATE, which is combined with a reticulated gold web, as a base for Artificial Teeth. To us it seems the perfection of Dental Mechanism. The air cells hold it immoveable in the mouth; it is so light that its presence is not felt, and so compact that neither speech nor taste is impeded. It is the cleanest, the easiest, and the most perfect substitute for nature that we have ever seen. We can therefore commend it to our readers.—*Art Journal.*
DR. M. LEVETT & SON,
No. 20 East 15th-st., two doors from Tiffany's.

In Russia Vapor Baths are a National INSTITUTION. They are regularly indulged in by all classes from Prince to peasant. The great benefits to be derived from this system of bathing are apparent to any one who uses them. Thousands of ladies and gentlemen in this City who have been constant patrons of these Baths, at Nos. 23 and 25 East 4th-st., near the Grand Central Hotel, can testify to this fact. One trial will convince the most incredulous. The "Fourth-street Baths" are built of Italian marble, and all the appointments are of the most luxurious and recherche style. For Colds, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, &c., they are unequaled. Bathers received from 7 A. M. to 8½ P. M. Ladies' hours, (daily,) 10 to 12 A. M.

Do not let your Prejudice Stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be absolutely sure to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Important to Invalids.
Try IMPERIAL GRANUM, the most NUTRITIOUS AND DELICATE FOOD yet introduced, proved to be the only thing the stomach could retain in cases of extreme weakness. Sold by all druggists, and at the wholesale depot by CARLE & STRONG, No. 153 Water-st., corner of Maiden-lane.

Royal Havana Lottery.
$330,000 in gold drawn every seventeen days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. Orders promptly filled.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Udolpho Wolfe's Celebrated Schiedam SCHNAPPS.—The immense popularity of the world-renowned Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps of Udolpho Wolfe, New-York, has resulted in frequent attempts of late at counterfeiting by persons who wish to find sale for an inferior article. This wonderful diuretic has been pronounced by thousands of the leading physicians in the country as the purest medicinal restorative offered for sale. Put up in quart and pint bottles, and for sale by all druggists and grocers.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Dyspepsia—Hundreds cured by DR. T. M. SHARP'S INFALLIBLE DYSPEPSIA PILLS. Free for trial. No charge for consultation at whole sale office, No. 437 Canal-st. Guaranteed in all cases. Price $1 per box. For sale by druggists.

Wedding Cards, Monograms, Silk Society badges, French note-paper. JAMES EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

Maine's Portable Window Ventilator.—Fresh air, no draft; fits any window. Price, $5. Send for circular. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 95 Duane-st.

The Wilson Shuttle Sewing-Machine—The best and cheapest first-class machines in the world. Prices from $45 to $100. Sales-room 707 Broadway.

Cold Winds Excluded, and Rooms kept warm and cosy by ROEBUCK'S WEATHER STRIPS, No. 58 Fulton-st., near Cliff.

For Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry, go to GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 841 Broadway. Diamonds bought.

The Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce, highly recommended for family use.

MARRIED.

CALL—MILBURN.—At Haverstraw, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 9, by Rev. T. H. Smith, WILLIAM CALL, JR., to LOUISE, daughter of Isaac G. Milburn, both of Haverstraw.

POWERS—SAWYER.—On Tuesday, Nov. 14, at the residence of the bride's father, Jersey City Heights, by Rev. Mr. Noble, Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, JUDSON L. POWERS and EVA O., daughter of Ex-Mayor B. F. Sawyer.

WILSON—MILBURN.—At Haverstraw, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 9, by Rev. T. H. Smith, R. S. WILSON, of New-York City, to SOPHIE D., daughter of Isaac G. Milburn, of Haverstraw.

DIED.

AVERY.—RACHEL, wife of John Avery, daughter of the late George Hawes, died Nov. 13.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her father-in-law, No. 32 King-st., New-York, on Wednesday, at 11 A. M. The remains will be taken to Fort Lee, N. J., for interment.

COOKMAN.—On the 13th inst., Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, pastor of the Central M. E. Church of Newark, N. J., in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Central M. E. Church, Newark, on Thursday afternoon, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock.

GREEN.—Suddenly on Tuesday, Nov. 14, HENRIETTA GREEN, widow of Alonzo Green, in the 48th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from St. Mark's Episcopal Church, corner 4th and South 5th sts., Brooklyn, E. D.

GEER.—At Mosholu, Westchester County, on Tuesday, Nov. 14, ALBERT A., youngest child of W. H. and Martha E. Geer.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, at 1 o'clock Thursday afternoon, the 16th inst.

GREENE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, 13th inst., THOMAS GREENE, 62 years of age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also members of the Society of Friends, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at his late residence No. 38 South Portland-av., on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 2 P. M.

HERRICK.—On Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, MARCUS A. HERRICK, formerly of Albany, in the 32d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family, the members of the New-York Stock Exchange, and officers and members of Kane Lodge, No. 454, F. and A. M., are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 743 5th-av., on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

KELLY.—On Sunday evening, the 11th inst., at the residence of his mother, JOHN, eldest son of Bridget and the late Hugh Kelly, deceased, aged 21 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of his uncle John Kelly, late Sheriff, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from No. 68 West 12th-st. His remains will be conveyed to the church of St. Francis Xavier, West 16th-st., where a solemn high mass of requiem will be offered up for the repose of his soul, thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

MARSH.—On Monday, 13th inst., after a lingering illness, SARAH ANN, daughter of the late David Marsh.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brother, Wm. R. Marsh, and brother-in-law, Edward Brown, are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, 15th inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 277 Bowery.

MEAD.—In Greenwich, Conn., Nov. 12, 1871, ROBERT MEAD, aged 48.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence in Greenwich, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains leave Twenty-seventh-street Depot at 11½ A. M.

QUICK.—On the 13th inst., after a lingering illness, Miss ADELINE QUICK, daughter of the late Abraham Quick.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral at the Church of the Messiah, corner of 34th-st. and Park-av., on Thursday morning, 16th inst., at 10½ o'clock without further invitation.

RICKETTS.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Sunday, Nov. 12, GEORGE R. A. RICKETTS, in his 59th year.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at St. John's Church, Elizabeth, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 2 P. M. Trains leave foot of Liberty-st., at 11¾ A. M., 12½ P. M. and 1 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot.

SCHERMERHORN.—In this City, Tuesday morning, GEORGE EGMOND, infant son of George S., Jr., and Julia M. Schermerhorn.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

UNDERHILL.—At Chicago, Nov. 11, WM. UNDERHILL, of New-York City, in the 68th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 176 2d-av., this Wednesday, 15th inst., without further notice.

WOOD.—In this City, on the 13th inst., ANN D., wife of Hon. James Wood, of Genesee, Livingston County, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROOMS OF THE
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
No. 63 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1871.

Committee for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago conflagration.

Persons desirous of subscribing to this object may send their contributions to the Chamber of Commerce No. 63 William-st., care of George Wilson, Secretary of the Chamber, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., or to any member of the Committee. Checks to be made payable to the order of A. A. LOW, Treasurer.

OFFICERS OF THE COMMITTEE:

JOHN C. GREEN, Chairman, No. 71 South-st.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Vice-Chairman, No. 25 Nassau-st.
A. A. LOW, Treasurer, No. 31 Burling-slip.
FRANK E. HOWE, Secretary, No. 38 Wall-st.

BEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED IN NEW-YORK.

White French China Dinner Sets, 157 pieces	$32 00
Colored and Gilt French China Dinner Sets	75 00
Colored and Gilt French China Tea Sets, forty-four pieces	10 00
Silver-plated Casters, six cut bottles	5 50
Silver-plated Tea Sets, six pieces, best plate	29 50
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	6 00
Colored Chamber Sets, eleven pieces, English make	4 00

TOGETHER WITH
a full assortment of
CHINESE AND JAPANESE
Porcelain.
W. J. F. DAILEY,
No. 621 Broadway.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.
Pronounced by Connoisseurs
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."
It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivaled for its flavor.
We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
AGENTS, NEW-YORK.

THE CAUSE AND CURE OF CONSUMPTION.—The primary cause of Consumption is derangement of the digestive organs. This derangement produces deficient nutrition and assimilation. By assimilation, I mean that process by which the nutriment of the food is converted into blood, and thence into the solids of the body. Persons with digestion thus impaired, having the slightest predisposition to pulmonary disease, or if they take cold, will be very liable to have Consumption of the lungs in some of its forms; and I hold that it will be impossible to cure any case of Consumption without first restoring a good digestion and healthy assimilation. The very first thing to be done is to cleanse the stomach and bowels from all diseased mucus and slime which is clogging these organs so that they cannot perform their functions, and then rouse up and restore the liver to a healthy action. For this purpose, the surest and best remedy is Schenck's Mandrake Pills. These Pills clean the stomach and bowels of all the dead and morbid slime that is causing disease and decay in the whole system. They will clear out the liver of all diseased bile that has accumulated there, and arouse it up to a new and healthy action, by which natural and healthy bile is secreted.

The stomach, bowels, and liver are thus cleansed by the use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills; but there remains in the stomach an excess of acid, the organ is torpid and the appetite poor. In the bowels, the lacteals are weak, and requiring strength and support. It is in a condition like this that Schenck's Seaweed Tonic proves to be the most valuable remedy ever discovered. It is alkaline, and its use will neutralize all excess of acid, making the stomach sweet and fresh; it will give permanent tone to this important organ, and create a good, hearty appetite, and prepare the system for the first process of a good digestion, and ultimately make good, healthy, living blood. After this preparatory treatment, what remains to cure most cases of Consumption is the free and persevering use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. The Pulmonic Syrup nourishes the system, purifies the blood, and is readily absorbed into the circulation, and thence distributed to the diseased lungs. There it ripens all morbid matters, whether in the form of abscesses or tubercles, and then assists nature to expel all the diseased matter in the form of free expectoration, when once it ripens. It is then by the great healing and purifying properties of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, that all ulcers and cavities are healed up sound, and my patient is cured.

The essential thing to be done in curing Consumption is to get up a good appetite and a good digestion, so that the body will grow in flesh and get strong. If a person has diseased lungs, a cavity or abscess there, the cavity cannot heal, the matter cannot ripen, so long as the system is below par. What is necessary to cure is a new order of things, a good appetite, a good nutrition, the body to grow in flesh and get fat; then nature is helped, the cavities will heal, the matter will ripen and be thrown off in large quantities, and the person regain health and strength. This is the true and only plan to cure Consumption, and if a person is very bad, if the lungs are not entirely destroyed, or even if one lung is entirely gone, if there is enough vitality left in the other to heal up, there is hope.

I have seen many persons cured with only one sound lung live and enjoy life to a good old age. This is what Schenck's Medicines will do to cure Consumption. They will clean out the stomach, sweeten and strengthen it, get up a good digestion, and give nature the assistance she needs to clear the system of all the disease that is in the lungs, whatever the form may be.

It is important that, while using Schenck's Medicines, care should be exercised not to take cold; keep in doors in cool and damp weather; avoid night air, and take outdoor exercise only in a genial and warm sunshine.

I wish it distinctly understood that when I recommend a patient to be careful in regard to taking cold while using my medicines, I do so for a special reason. A man who has but partially recovered from the effects of a bad cold is far more liable to a relapse than one who has been entirely cured, and it is precisely the same in regard to Consumption. So long as the lungs are not perfectly healed, just so long is there imminent danger of a full return of the disease. Hence it is that I so strenuously caution pulmonary patients against exposing themselves to an atmosphere that is not genial and pleasant. Confirmed consumptives' lungs are a mass of sores, which the least change of atmosphere will inflame. The grand secret of my success with my medicines consists in my ability to subdue inflammation instead of provoking it, as many of the Faculty do. An inflamed lung cannot with safety to the patient be exposed to the biting blasts of Winter or the chilling winds of Spring or Autumn. It should be carefully shielded from all irritating influences. The utmost caution should be observed in this particular, as without it a cure under almost any circumstances is an impossibility.

The person should be kept on a wholesome and nutritious diet, and all the medicines continued until the body has restored to it the natural quantity of flesh and strength.

I was myself cured by this treatment of the worst kind of Consumption, and have lived to get fat and hearty these many years, with one lung mostly gone. I have cured thousands since, and very many have been cured by this treatment whom I have never seen.

About the 1st of December I expect to take possession of my new building at the northeast corner of Sixth and Arch streets, where I shall be pleased to give advice to all who may require it.

Full directions accompany all my remedies, so that a person in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict observance of the same.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D., Philadelphia.
JOHN F. HENRY,
No. 8 COLLEGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK,
WHOLESALE AGENT.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME has now been before the public for ten years, and has steadily grown into favor and appreciation. This could not be the case unless the preparation was of undoubted and high intrinsic value. The combination of the Phosphate of Lime with Pure Cod Liver Oil, as prepared by Dr. Wilbor, has produced a new phase in the treatment of Consumption and all diseases of the Lungs. This article can be taken by the most delicate invalid without creating the disgusting nausea which is such a prominent objection to the Cod Liver Oil when taken without Lime. This preparation is prescribed by the regular faculty, and sold by the proprietor, wholesale and retail, A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston, and by druggists generally.

$100,000 SOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Nov. 28; whole tickets $32, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

WEDDING NOTES.—BALL CARDS, NEW styles; fine paper and envelopes, monograms, seals, badges, medals, &c., by A. DEMAREST, Engraver, No. 182 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

A NUMBER OF THE FRIENDS OF Hon. JAS. O'BRIEN assembled at No. 90 Greenwich-st., last evening and formed a First Ward Jas. O'Brien Association. The following gentlemen were elected officers: President, Wm. Shine, M. D.; Vice-President, Wm. Kenney; Secretary, Patrick Gearns; Treasurer, Jas. Skuse; Sergeant-at-Arms, Patrick Moore.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet in Fiftieth-street Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., THURSDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
JOEL W. MASON, President.
DAVID B. MELLISH, Secretary.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Annual Meeting of the St. Nicholas Society.

The annual meeting of the St. Nicholas Society, for the election of officers, was held at Delmonico's, Fourteenth-street, on Monday evening, when the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Richard E. Mount, Jr.; Vice-Presidents—James M. McLean, John T. Hoffman, Augustus R. Macdonough, William M. Vermilye; Treasurer—Edward Schell; Secretary—Smith E. Lane; Assistant Secretary—John C. Mills; Chaplains—Rev. Thos. E. Vermilye, D. D., Rev. Noah A. Schenck, D. D.; Physicians—Abram Dubois, M. D., Wm. E. Vermilye, M. D.; Consulting Physicians—James Anderson, M. D., James R. Wood, M. D.; Managers—Wm. H. Johnson, Charles R. Swords, D. Hy. Haight, Augustus Schell, Benjamin H. Field, Jas. W. Beekman, Charles Roome, Aaron B. Hays, Frederick De Peyster, James I. Roosevelt, Hamilton Fish, William Remsen. Stewards—Carlisle Norwood, Smith Clift, George W. McLean, James Breath, Benjamin L. Swan, Jr., John Treat Irving, Samuel Jones.

The Society will celebrate its anniversary with a dinner at Delmonico's, on Fourteenth-street, on the 6th of December, when the officers will be duly installed. Hon. MAUNSELL B. FIELD and Hon. JAMES W. BEEKMAN were appointed the Committee of Instalment.

The Riverdale Tragedy—The Verdict in the Case.

Coroner YOUNG yesterday concluded the inquest in the case of GUSTAVE KUSTER, who was run over at Riverdale by a train on the Hudson River Railroad, and, being picked up, was found to have a pistol-shot wound in his forehead. The injured man, who was dreadfully lacerated, was brought to this City, and, having died at Bellevue Hospital, Coroner YOUNG and Capt. MANGIN, of the Yonkers Police, began an investigation of the case, but notwithstanding all their efforts no positive evidence could be obtained beyond some facts which seemed to show that deceased had not been waylaid and robbed, as was at first supposed. As it seemed impossible to obtain any additional testimony, the case was closed by a verdict that deceased came to his death by injuries received by being run over by a train of cars on the Hudson River Railroad on Nov. 1, and from a pistol-shot wound, but as how such wound had been received the jury were unable, from the testimony, to determine.

The Jackson Homicide.

Information was received at the Coroner's office, yesterday afternoon, that CHARLES G. JACKSON had died at St. Luke's Hospital. It will be remembered that some days ago deceased took three women he met in the street into his room, at No. 30 East Fourteenth-street, and subsequently taking them into the parlor and insisting on introducing them to Mrs. LATHAM, the lady of the house, became involved in a quarrel with SAMUEL HINMAN, who was in the room, and who struck him on the head with a fire-poker, fracturing the skull. It is stated that JACKSON in many ways endeavored to provoke HINMAN, and finally that he struck Mrs. LATHAM in the face and dared HINMAN to resent that insult to the lady, which HINMAN promptly did by striking JACKSON. The ante-mortem statement of deceased was taken by Coroner YOUNG, and upon it a warrant was issued for the arrest of HINMAN, which has not yet been executed, as the accused has left the City.

The Bonard will—Continuation of the Expert Testimony.

In the Bonard contested will case, which was continued yesterday before Surrogate HUTCHINGS, the examination of Dr. CLYMER, who, at the previous hearing, was called as an expert in support of the will, was concluded. Dr. WM. A. HAMMOND, an authority on nervous diseases, was then called by the proponents and testified at length as to the effect upon the mind of peculiar forms of religious beliefs. He held that although an individual might, as a matter of faith, cherish a most absurd religious theory, his mind in other respects could be clear and active, and the belief is, therefore, no evidence of general insanity. Dr. HAMMOND'S testimony being finished, the case was adjourned until Dec. 4.

Unearthing the Election Frauds.

The Special Committee appointed by the Democratic Reform General Committee to take cognizance of election frauds is kept pretty busy in investigating the charges made before it, and getting the cases in proper shape for the action of the Grand Jury, which is now in session. The number of complaints against inspectors, voters and policemen is extremely large, but the Committee has rejected a good many because the evidence was not sufficient. The testimony taken in several of the cases will probably be kept until the Legislature convenes, and will then be used to oust candidates elected by fraud. It has been deemed advisable to withhold the names of the accused persons for the present.

A Westchester County Charity—Fair in this City in Aid of the Object.

To-morrow and Friday evening the ladies connected with several of the prominent churches of this City and Brooklyn will hold a sale at Union Hall, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, in this City, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the building fund for the House of Rest for Consumptives located at Tremont, in Westchester County. The object is a thoroughly worthy one, and should meet with the success which it merits. Among the ladies engaged in the benevolent work, the names of Mrs. EDWARD HAIGHT, Mrs. CAMMANN and Mrs. ROBERT C. FISHER may be mentioned.

The Strumfels Suicide.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER in the case of FREDERICK STRUMFELS, a German, fifty years of age, who died at Bellevue Hospital Sunday last. Deceased was found in front of Trinity Church by a policeman of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, suffering from the effects of poison, and was removed to Bellevue Hospital. From the testimony taken it appeared that deceased was formerly in good circumstances, but during the past year had drank very hard and become greatly reduced. It was also shown that he had taken hydrocyanic acid for the purpose of destroying his life, and a verdict of suicide by that poison was rendered.

Not a Homicide.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner KEENAN, in the case of JOHN O'BRIEN, who died suddenly on Friday at the corner of Eighteenth-street and Avenue A, and whose death, it was alleged, had been accelerated from injuries received in an affray some time ago. From the testimony taken, the jury found a verdict that deceased came to his death from compression of the brain, probably caused by an accidental fall. No evidence was found in any way implicating EDWARD MCGROVEY, who had been arrested for some supposed connection with the casualty, and he was accordingly discharged unconditionally by Coroner KEENAN.

The Case of Baulch and Hagerty—Their Trial Fixed for Monday Next.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Mr. JOHN GRAHAM, counsel for BAULCH and HAGERTY, who are charged with stealing vouchers from the Controller's Office, applied to Judge BEDFORD to fix a day for the hearing of the case. He complained of the attacks of newspapers, which he said annoyed him very much, as he had no intention of delaying the trial of the case. The District-Attorney having been sent for a discussion ensued which finally ended in the Court fixing the trial of the case for Monday next, when Mr. GRAHAM will move to quash the indictment.

Order for the Surrender of Erie Stock.

An order was issued by Commissioner WHITE, yesterday, as Master, directing the Erie Railway Company to prepare 6,000 certificates of stock, duplicates in every respect of the 6,065 shares placed in the hands of JAS. H. COLEMAN, the receiver, by the State Court, and to send such shares of stock to the Commissioner's Office before 1 P. M. on the 23d inst., to be then delivered to the attorney of HEATH & RAPHAEL, unless otherwise ordered.

The Successors of Sweeny and Hilton.

There were but few callers on the Mayor yesterday. Mr. HALL stated that he had not yet decided on filling the vacancies occasioned by the resignations of Messrs. SWEENY and HILTON, Park Commissioners, and that as the business of that Department could be carried on very well for the present by Messrs. GREEN and FIELDS, there need be no hurry in the matter.

The Taylor Will Case.

The points in the appeal from the Surrogate's decision in the Taylor will case were yesterday submitted to the General Term of the Supreme Court without argument. It is rumored as probable that the Surrogate's decision will be affirmed, so as to allow the case to go to the Court of Appeals.

Important to Tax-Payers.

The Tax Receiver will receive envelopes containing checks only, dated Nov. 29, in payment of taxes, until the 20th inst. A penalty of one per cent. will be added on the 1st of December, and as the 30th inst. is Thanksgiving Day, it will be requisite for parties who desire to pay their taxes without incurring the penalty, to do so by the 29th inst.

Paying the Piper.

The Deputy Controller advanced the sum of $9,900, yesterday, to pay the small pipe men of the Croton Department.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The principal matter of interest at the Exchange yesterday, Nov. 14, was the sale of a portion of the Townsend Poole estate, located at Tremont, Westchester County, under the direction of NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Esq., trustee, and conducted by JAMES M. MILLER, auctioneer. The property embraced sixty-seven plots of land, each containing some four City lots, situated on the principal avenues of the town, and about half the number offered were disposed of. The prices realized were good, but for details reference is made to the summary annexed. Throughout the sale bidding was active, and the attendance for the day was large. The legal sales announced to occur by JOSEPH MCGUIRE were both adjourned, as follows: Lots on Fifty-fourth-street until Monday, and property on Forty-third-street until Tuesday of next week. No further business was transacted.

For today, at the Exchange, the principal sale to take place is one by order of the Supreme Court, V. K. STEVENSON & SON, auctioneers, at which real estate respectively located in this City, Brooklyn, and Castleton, Staten Island, belonging to the Gescheidt estate, will be offered for sale. WM. KENNELLY will, in addition, offer for sale a house and lot known as No. 294 Dean-street, Brooklyn. To-morrow a partition sale of a large number of desirable City lots will be held at the Exchange by JOSEPH MCGUIRE, auctioneer, which, from the character of the property to be sold, should command attention. Attention is also called to a notice in our business columns of an auction sale of 180 building lots to be held at the City Hotel in Perth Amboy, N. J., on Friday at 2 o'clock. The lots are situated in the town named, eligibly located for business purposes, as there is at present considerable activity in Perth Amboy real estate, owing to the probability of the place becoming a railway and coaling centre, the proposed transaction will undoubtedly be attended with success.

Exchange Sales, Tuesday, Nov. 14.

TREMONT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

By James M. Miller.

1 plot, No. 45, s. e. corner of Orchard-st. and Grand-av., 4 lots, each, 25.8x about 70, Mr. Martin, purchaser, $660 per lot	$2,640
3 plots, Nos. 46, 47 and 48, e. s. of Grand-av., 59 ft. s. of Orchard-st., adjoining above, 12 lots, each 25x100, Mr. Weaver, purchaser, $710 per lot	8,520
1 plot, No. 49, n. e. corner of Grand-av. and Oxford-place, adjoining above, 4 lots, each 25x100, Mr. Weaver, purchaser, $710 per lot	2,840
4 plots, Nos. 50, 51, 52 and 53, e. s. of Grand-av. block front, between Oxford and Clinton-place, 16 lots, each 25x100, Mr. Moulton, purchaser, $700 per lot	11,200
4 plots, Nos. 54, 55, 56 and 57, e. s. of Grand-av., front between Clinton and Belmont place, 17 lots, each 25x100, Mr. Moulton, purchaser, $700 per lot	11,900
1 plot, No. 58, w. s. of Grand-av., opposite above, 3 lots, each 25x about 112, Mr. Kettletas, purchaser, $750 per lot	2,250
2 plots, Nos. 59 and 60, w. s. of Grand-av., adjoining above, 8 lots, each 25x about 125, same buyer as above, $950 per lot	7,600
1 plot, No. 61, w. s. of Grand-av., adjoining above, 4 lots, each 25x about 135, W. Wilson, purchaser, $1,100 per lot	4,400
1 plot No. 62, w. s. of Grand-av., adjoining above, 4 lots, each 25x about 145, T. Martine, purchaser, $1,150 per lot	4,600
1 plot, No. 63, w. s. of Grand-av., adjoining above, 4 lots, each 25x about 155, same buyer, $1,220 per lot	4,880
1 plot, No. 64, w. s. of Grand-av., adjoining above, 4 lots, each 25x about 165, Mr. Cuffin, purchaser, $1,305 per lot	5,220
1 plot, No. 65, w. s. of Grand-av., adjoining above, 4 lots, each 25x about 175, D. Dodge, purchaser, $1,360 per lot	5,440
1 plot, No. 66, s. w. corner of Grand-av. and Oxford-place, adjoining above, 4 lots, each 25x100, F. Martine, purchaser, $810 per lot	3,240
1 plot, No. 67, n. w. corner of Grand-av. and Oxford-place, 4 lots, each 25x100, W. Martin, purchaser, $775 per lot	3,100
3 plots, Nos. 68, 69 and 70 w. s. of Grand-av., adjoining above, 12 lots, each 25x100, same buyer as above, $700 per lot	8,400
1 plot, No. 71 s. e. corner of Central-av. and Orchard-st., 3 lots, each 25x100, T. Miller purchaser, $475 per lot	3,595
1 plot, No. 72, e. s. of Central-av., 71 ft. s. Orchard-st., adjoining above, 4 lots, each 25x100, Mr. Van Nest purchaser, $1,125 per lot	4,500
1 plot, No. 73, e. s. of Central-av., adjoining above, 4 lots, each 25x100, same buyer as above, $1,115 per lot	4,460
1 plot, No. 74 n. e. corner Central-av. and Oxford-place, adjoining above, 4 lots, each 25x100, Mr. Coleman purchaser, $1,220 per lot	4,880

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS
FOR SALE LOW BY
V. K. STEVENSON & SON.

5th-av., new, desirable, well-located, medium-sized house.

5th-av., extra large, superb, new residence, near 48th-st.

Park-av., near 36th-st., full-sized, superb dwelling.

Madison-av., near 40th-st., double dwelling, 31x50 feet.

46th-st., near 5th-av., 1 full and 1 medium-sized house.

48th, 49th and 50th sts., near 5th-av., desirable leaseholds.

52d, 53d, 54th, 55th and 56th sts., near 5th and Madison avs., full, medium and small-sized dwellings.

Apply to the office, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE ADJOINING HOUSES and lots in 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place, and near the St. Denis Hotel.

ALSO FOR SALE—A four-story brown-stone front house and lot in 12th-st., near Broadway, or will be leased for a term of years, or exchanged; immediate possession if required. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FINE PROPERTY, NEAR COOPER Institute, suitable for business, on Stuyvesant-st., running through to 9th-st., 50 feet front on each, 89 feet deep on one side, and 110 feet on the other; will be sold on easy terms.
W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.

FIFTH-AV., ADJOINING 90TH-ST. entrance to Central Park, five very desirable lots for sale low.
Also four building lots near 5th-av., on 84th-st.
V. K. STEVENSON & SONS,
No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 37TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., four-story brown-stone English basement house, 20x60, lot 100; elegantly furnished; sold on liberal terms, with or without furniture. Permits and particulars of WINANS, SANDS & GARRETSON, Auctioneers, No. 55 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—ON PARK-AV., NEAR 38TH-st., a first-class full-size four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, elegantly finished, and in perfect order; lot extra deep; price reasonable and terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AV., ON THE top of Murray Hill, a fine plot of ground, 33.8x100 feet, admirably adapted for a first-class residence. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., and No. 35 East 17th-st.

SIX VALUABLE LOTS, RUNNING from 106th-st. (100-foot street) to 107th-st., between Central Park and the Grand Boulevard, most eligibly located, for sale low. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

VACANT LOTS ON 5TH, 8TH, MADISON and other avenues and streets. Boulevard, choice Harlem lots, &c., for sale by D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house on 23d-st., near 6th-av.; just put in perfect order; terms very easy. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND SIX LOTS IN Harlem; or will exchange for brown-stone house between 42d and 58th sts. Apply to H. E. HUGHSON, No. 11 Pine-st.

PLOTS OF ACRES ON CENTRAL-AV. and the Southern Boulevard for sale. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

BOWERY PROPERTY.—SEVERAL desirable pieces for sale by D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

GREENE-ST. PROPERTY.—SEVERAL pieces, near new stores now finishing, for sale by D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

WATER FRONTS ON THE NORTH, East and Harlem Rivers for sale. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

DESIRABLE PLOTS OF LOTS FOR sale on the Grand Boulevard, 8th and 5th avs.
F. G. & D. BROWN.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BARGAIN.—BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN house and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily; situated near depots in the best portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn, garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful; modern design and fittings; situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences, combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, and unsurpassed travel. Payments in good shape.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

For view of house and full particulars of property, address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 235, New-York.

FOR SALE—THIRTY ACRES OF LAND, AT Ridgewood, N. J., on the Erie Railway, within six minutes' walk of the station, on the Ridge, adjoining the residences of Messrs. Whitman Phillips and E. A. Walton; commands splendid views of the surrounding country, overlooking the Paramus, Hackensack and Saddle River Valleys. Can be subdivided and will be sold in plots. This is one of the most healthy regions within an hour of New-York, and is free from objection. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., 6 Pine-st.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.—A farm within three miles of Princeton, N. J., 130 acres, with elegant and commodious mansion and out-buildings; situated on principal highway; fine view; land under thorough cultivation; the buildings are worth what is asked for the property; special reason for immediate sale.
H. M. PIERCE, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

HENRY M. PIERCE, JR.—WESTCHESTER and Putnam County real estate offices, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.—Farms, dwellings and country-seats bought, sold and exchanged and rented in the above counties. Mortgages cashed, money loaned, and investments made on City and country property.

TO CAPITALISTS AND INVESTORS—125 acres with water frontage of one and a half miles, on the East River, located in Westchester County within sight of Hell Gate, for sale by F. G. & D. Brown, No. 100 Broadway, Sole Agents.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

GENTLEMEN'S RESIDENCES WITH acres of land for sale, situated between Throgg's Neck and the Harlem River. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FARMS AND TRACTS OF LAND IN Westchester County for sale by F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 217 East 49th-st., first block of brown-stone high-stoop houses east of 3rd-av., in perfect order; rent $150 per month, or will be let unfurnished at a low rent. Apply at the house, between 12 and 3 o'clock, or to W. K. CLARE, No. 248 Canal-st.

TO LET.—ELEGANT FURNISHED HOUSE to rent on Irving-place, near the Westminster Hotel; an extra size, four-story, high-stoop, fully and tastefully-furnished house to rent to a small private family, for the Winter or year. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO RENT.—A THREE-STORY LOW-STOOP brick house, ten rooms, water, gas, bath, water-closet, &c.; possession immediately; rent $1,000; in 38th-st., near 8th-av. J. BENHAM & Co., No. 266 West 23d-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASEMENT high-stoop brick house, ten rooms; water, gas, bath, water-closet, &c.; possession immediately; rent $900; in 26th-st., near 8th-av. J. BENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d-st.

A FULL SIZE DESIRABLE DWELLING with all modern improvements, fine order, to let or lease, low, unfurnished; possession No. 190 West 10th-st. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE ON GROUND RENT FOR twenty-one years, on 5th-av., above 23d-st, a corner lot, 50x100 feet.

ALSO,

six or eight parcels to lease for twenty-one years, (ground rent,) 25 to 75 feet fronts, several of which are corners, below 23d-st., on 5th-av.

ALSO, TO RENT, FURNISHED,

one of the most elegantly-furnished high-stoop brown-stone houses on 5th-av., near 30th-st.; will be rented to first-class tenants for one year. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

A SPLENDID FIRST FLOOR, EVEN with the street on Broadway—To let or lease, the elegant and well-located offices now occupied by the International Fire Insurance Company; they are admirably located for an insurance or trust company, or any other requiring much room, as their dimensions are 25 feet by 160 feet, and have light on three sides. For terms apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS STORE TO LET, NOS. 81-83 Franklin-st., from 1st of February, with Otis' steam elevator. Inquire of JOHN SNIFFIN, No. 5 East 42d-st.

FINE LOFT, 50X100, WITH STEAM power, to let, together or separate; good light. Apply at Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—IMPROVED WESTERN LAND, Iowa preferred, in exchange for desirable Westchester County lots of considerable value; fine Hudson River views. ALBERT BELLAMY, 3 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, Nov. 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon,
at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
the following desirably located property:

15 lots on New-av. and 150th-st., with frame dwelling-house thereon.
4 lots n. s. of 159th-st., 100 ft. e. of Grand Boulevard.
2 lots s. s. 143d-st., 250 ft. e. of 8th-av.
4 lots s. s. 141st-st., 275 ft. e. of 8th-av.
4 lots n. s. 140th-st., 275 ft. e. of 8th-av.
1 lot n. e. corner of 7th-av. and 135th-st., and one lot adjoining on 135th-st.
3 lots e. s. 10th-av., 25.3 ft. s. of 125th-st.
11 lots s. s. 122d-st., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av.
7 lots n. s. 121st-st., 260 ft. w. of 10th-av.
7 lots s. s. 148th-st., 225 ft. w. of 8th-av.
3 lots n. s. 147th-st., 225 ft. w. of 8th-av.
4 lots n. w. corner of 9th-av. and 102d-st.
3 lots e. s. 9th-av., between 95th and 96th sts.
Sixty per cent. can remain on mortgage.
Maps giving full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 87 Cedar-st., corner Broadway.

WOOLEN MILL FOR SALE.

The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of LOUIS M. OBERHOFER, will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 23, 1871, at 10 o'clock, at Canterbury, Conn., upon the premises, the remaining property of said bankrupt, to wit:

A two-set fancy cassimere mill, complete, with stone dam and good water privilege, stone-picker house, suitable buildings and tenements, and about sixty acres of land, and two complete sets of fancy cassimere machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of fancy cassimeres; also, mansion-house, barn, &c., and about six acres of land.

The above will be sold subject to certain mortgages, a part of which can probably lie for a long while.

Also, certain personal property and stock, &c., worth the attention of store-keepers, farmers, and others.

The above will be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder. Further particulars may be had of SOLOMON LUCAS or HIRAM CROSBY, Norwich, Conn., or of the undersigned,
JOHN W. MASON, Assignee,
No. 50 Park-place, New-York.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY
AT AUCTION.
SUPREME COURT SALE.
HUGH N. CAMP, AUCTIONEER,
No. 106 Broadway.

M. A. LYNCH and HUGH N. CAMP will sell at auction, on Friday, Nov. 17, 1871, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable business property situated on the south-west corner of Greenwich and Rector sts., and known as No. 92 Greenwich-st.

Maps and particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 106 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.

SPECIAL AUCTION NOTICE.

SPECULATORS WAKE UP.

One hundred and eighty building lots at auction in the City of Perth Amboy, on FRIDAY, 17th inst., at the City Hotel there at 2 o'clock P. M. Maps at Albert Bellamy's Real Estate Office, No. 3 Pine-st. Perth Amboy will soon be a Pacific Railroad terminus, with a line of steamers to Europe. Now is the time to invest.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE DWELLING ON 1ST-AV., between 120th and 121st sts., at auction.

E. H. LULDOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York,

FIRST-AVENUE—The very desirable two-story, attic, and basement Frame Dwelling and Lot of Land, situate on the west side of 1st-av., 50.5 feet north of 120th-st. House is frame, filled with brick, 21.6x32 feet, and extension of 14x15 feet; contains 12 rooms, gas, bath-room, water-closet, range, &c. Lot 25.2½ feet front and rear, by 100 feet in depth. $3,500 can remain on bond and mortgage, if desired.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

AT AUCTION—NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN and Staten-Island property, by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, at Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, on Wednesday, Nov. 15, at 12 o'clock, (under judgment of partition sale peremptory,) house and lot No. 323 West 35th-st., 17.10¾x98.9; houses and lots Nos. 46 and 50 South 3d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., each 20x78 more or less; house and lot No. 275 South 1st-st., Brooklyn, E. D., and ten acres, with buildings, &c., at Castleton, Staten Island, all belonging to the Gescheidt estate. Terms to be made known at sale.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—ROOMS FOR BOARD, OR FURnished apartments for housekeeping, by a small family; New-England landlady preferred. Address S. B., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE A. C. S. FORT WOOD, N. Y. H.,
Nov. 2, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE will be received at this office until 12 M. Dec. 14, 1871, for furnishing the fresh Beef required by the Subsistence Department at this station, during six months, commencing Jan. 1, 1872.

Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payments, &c., can be obtained by application to
J. T. WEBSTER,
First Lieutenant First Artillery, A. C. S.

HOTELS.

HURON HOUSE, CORNER BROADWAY and 26th-st., opposite St. James Hotel; newly furnished and thoroughly renovated; under new management; suites and single rooms for families and transient guests; table d'hote; board $3 to $3 50 per day.

LELANDS' NEW STURTEVANT House, Broadway, 28th and 29th sts., New-York, with elevator; board, with room, $3 50 per day; American plan. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st.,
corner of Crosby.

BILLIARD TABLES.

$165.—STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS billiard tables, patent composition bed, $165 to $240, including balls, cues, markers, &c.
AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLE CO.,
No. 560 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INS. CO.

OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH, G. B.,
Will have intact after deducting Chicago losses

CAPITAL, (coin)	$10,000,000
FIRE RESERVE	2,400,000
LIFE ASSETS AND ANNUITIES	11,000,000
Total	$23,400,000

of which $1,300,000 is invested in this country, and will remain for the benefit of the business in the United States.

WM. CONNER,
CHAS. E. WHITE,
SAM'L P. BLAGDEN, } Associate Managers.

BRANCH OFFICE:

No. 50 William-St.

PEOPLES'
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 393 Canal-St. and 163 Broadway.

CASH CAPITAL	$150,000 00
ASSETS NOV. 1, 1871	$253,662 37

This Company loses nothing by the Chicago Fire, its business being confined to New-York City and immediate vicinity.

MATHIAS CLARK, President.
FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 168 Broadway.
BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 153 BOWERY.

ASSETS OCT. 18,	$400,000
LOSS IN CHICAGO,	25,000

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.
D. B. KEELER, President.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, OCT. 9, 1871.—Notice is hereby given that JOSHUA B. GATES is no longer an agent of this Company, and is not authorized to act in its name or behalf under any circumstances.
JOHN E. DEWITT, President.

DRY GOODS.

JOBBING ROOMS.

TO MILLINERS AND STORE-KEEPERS.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON,
GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.
EAST SIDE OF THE CITY.
COME AND SEE.

The largest stock of SILK and MILLINERY GOODS in this City, cheap.

SPECIALTIES:
VELVETS, VELVETEENS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, REPS, GROS GRAIN RIBBONS, SASHES, LACES, HATS, BONNETS, &c., &c.
Desirable scarce goods can be found here.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
fifth block east from the Bowery.

Black Velveteens.
THE HANDSOMEST
ON THE STREET.
WE SOLICIT
A CANDID INSPECTION.
JACKSON'S,
BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY-PLACE.

LACES.

All the latest novelties in LACES, EMBROIDERIES, DRESS TRIMMINGS, MILLINERY GOODS, &c. LADIES' UNDER-GARMENTS and CORSETS. A full line of COLORED and BLACK VELVETS for Dress Trimmings and Millinery purposes.

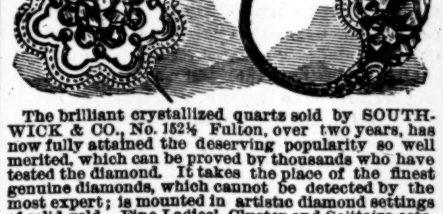
G. RICHMOND & CO.,
NO. 783 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE A. T. STEWART & CO.'S.

CANTRELL'S
BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
NO. 241 4TH-AV.,
BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS.

MME. BUHLMEYER, FORMERLY No. 5 Great Jones-st., now No. 15 East 9th-st., has just received a new assortment of the latest PARIS STYLES of WINTER BONNETS, &c., which will be opened on THURSDAY, Nov. 16, 1871.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALASKA DIAMONDS.



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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent young woman as dress-maker; can do all kinds of family sewing and operating, or take care of grown children; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Scotch young girl to do general house-work; a good cook and baker; excellent washer and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 150 West 28th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do chamber-work and sewing; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 614 2d-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing, operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine, and assist a dress-maker. Call at her present employer's, No. 19 West 12th-st.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and to assist in waiting, or to do the housework of a small family; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; will do the coarse washing; excellent reference; City or country; understands milk and butter. Call at 241 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as chamber-maid or waitress, and can do washing and ironing. Can be seen at her last place, No. 32 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as nurse and seamstress or chamber-maid and seamstress; excellent operator. Apply at No. 210 West 27th-st., back room, No. 6.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, families' washing; would go out by the day. Call at No. 3 Pacific-place, West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

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WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A first-class woman and first class cook; highly recommended by first-class families she has lived with; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl, lately landed, to do general housework. Can be seen at No. 144 East 43d-st., at any time Wednesday.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROtestant girl, as chamber-maid and nurse; best of City reference. Call at No. 200 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to do house-work for two in a family. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as plain cook, washer and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 417 9th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as good nurse; is patient and kind to children, and will discharge her duties faithfully; best references given. Call for two days at No. 106 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent girl as good plain cook; excellent washer and ironer; two years' City reference from last employer. Call or address No. 331 East 48th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARried woman, a situation as wet nurse in a good family; milk between three and four months old; best of doctors' reference. Apply at No. 163 West 19th-st., one pair stairs, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL lately landed for general housework; is a good washer and ironer; is willing and obliging. Call for two days at No. 316 East 53d-st.; ring second bell west side.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FRST-CLASS cook, City or country, in a private family; unexceptionable City reference. Apply at No. 308 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chamber-maid; is willing to assist in waiting; has seven years' reference from her last place. Call at 120 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to go out by the day, washing or house-cleaning; well recommended. Apply at No. 206 West 18th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl to do house-work in a small family; excellent reference. Apply at No. 150 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; would make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 462 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl, several years in New-York, to do perfect fluting, ironing and general chamber-work in an American family. Address No. 172 East 80th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO UP stairs work and fine washing and ironing; excellent references from last employer. Apply at No. 127 West 19th-st., front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST REspectable woman as first-class cook; would assist in washing and ironing; can produce the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 60 East 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE by a respectable widow; baby three months old; excellent City reference. Apply at 313 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERal housework in a small family; no objection to the country. Call two days at No. 219 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent, steady person as cook, washer, and ironer, in a private family; best reference. Apply at No. 344 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to do general housework; a good plain cook, washer and ironer; excellent City reference. Call at No. 318 East 36th-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family to do chamber-work and sewing, or assist with the washing; excellent City reference. Call at No. 130 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A competent girl; thoroughly understands her business; will assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 245 West 27th-st., Room 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, pastries and desserts; excellent City references. Apply at No. 216 West 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent person, to go out by the day cooking, washing or house-cleaning; terms $1 per day. Call or address No. 323 East 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. HILD.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation in a small private family to do general house-work; a first-rate washer and ironer; understands all kinds of family baking; willing and obliging; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 423 West 33d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, SITUATIONS in the one house; one as cook and the other as chamber-maid and waitress; can be highly recommended from their last place, and are leaving in consequence of the family making a change; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call on K. C., at No. 441 East 12th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable German Protestant girl as chamber-maid or waitress; can do plain sewing; no objection to City or country; good reference from her last place. Call at No. 243 West 18th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A NICE TIDY GIRL, A situation as a first-class chamber-maid; can do fine washing and ironing; is obliging; has the best of City reference, if needed. Call at No. 604 Lexington-av., near 53d-st.

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WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and plain seamstress, or to wait on a lady, by an experienced, competent person; an excellent plain sewer, neat and quick; best of City reference. Call or address No. 217 West 16th-st.

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WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young German, a situation as coachman; City or country; good groom and driver; has thorough knowledge of the business; sober and obliging; best City references. Call or address O. MILLS, at the private stable, No. 6 East 18th-st.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman with unexceptionable references, which will bear strict investigation; an expert in breaking and training horses to saddle or harness. Call or address L., at Brewster's, East 25th-st., near Lexington-av.

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WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom by a Scotchman; one who has had long experiences with horses; has best of references. Call or address W. B., No. 165 Grand-st., corner of Centre-st.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent young man of twenty-four, as salesman and assistant book-keeper in a manufacturing or wholesale jewelry office, with a view of learning the business. Address T. D., Box No. 3,490 Post-office.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable man as coachman or groom, or would take charge of a team of road horses; best of City reference. Address T. H., No. 208 East 40th-st.

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Saturday, Nov. 11,	BRITANNIA,	Saturday, Dec. 2.

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

For the accommodation of its patrons and the public, the Anchor Line have opened a branch office at No. 31 Broadway, where, besides ocean tickets, railroad tickets to any railroad station West, North and South can be purchased at lowest rates.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

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6,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

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ATLANTIC..........Dec. 16, 10 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, From Pier No. 47 North River.

THE QUEEN, Thomas, Saturday, Nov. 18, at 9 A. M.
EGYPT, Grace, Saturday, Nov. 25, at 2 P. M.
SPAIN, Grogan, Saturday, Dec. 2, at 8:30 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON..Thursday, Nov. 16, 9 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Thursday, Nov. 18, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE....Thursday, Nov. 23, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS....Thursday, Nov. 25, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP....Thursday, Nov. 30, 8 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON	Roussan	Saturday, Nov. 18
VILLE DE PARIS	Surmont	Saturday, Dec. 2
PEREIRE	Daure	Saturday, Dec. 16
ST. LAURENT	Lemarie	Saturday, Dec. 30

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Java, Wednesday, Nov. 15	Calabria, Saturday, Nov. 11
Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 22	Batavia, Saturday, Nov. 18
Scotia, Wednesday, Nov. 29	Calabria, Saturday, Dec. 16
Algeria, Wednesday, Dec. 6	Batavia, Saturday, Dec. 23
Russia, Wednesday, Dec. 13	Parthia, Saturday, Dec. 30

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage..........$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP JAVA, embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 8:30 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. Whineray..........Nov. 15, at 8½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. Freeman, Nov. 22, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Price..........Nov. 29, at 7½ A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. Price, Dec. 1.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. Freeman, Dec. 6, at 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Williams..........Dec. 13, at 7½ A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

BALTIC LLOYD.

For STETTIN direct, touching at CHRISTIANSAND and COPENHAGEN to land passengers and mails.

The first-class iron steam-ship FRANKLIN, Capt. F. Dreyer, will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 16, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. To be followed by steam-ship HUMBOLDT, Capt. P. Barandon, on TUESDAY, Nov. 28.

Cabin Passage, gold, $80. Steerage, gold, $30.

Freight for ST. PETERSBURG and other important ports of Baltic received, and through bill of lading signed. For freight or passage apply to WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents, Office, No. 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Nov. 15—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. Gray, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jamaica, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. Cavarly, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, and Mazatlan; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Nov. 13.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco, Dec. 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. Morton, via Nassau, Nov. 16.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. S. G. Porter, Nov. 23.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. Van Sice, via Nassau, Nov. 30.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. Morton, will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman..........Friday, Nov. 24
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Satur., Dec. 2
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..........Tuesday, Dec. 14
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Satur., Dec. 23

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

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CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. Mallory, THURSDAY, Nov. 16, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 187 West-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. Palmer, SATURDAY, Nov. 18, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Crowell, SATURDAY, Nov. 18, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. Bulkley, TUESDAY, Nov. 21, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

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Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

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FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, Nov. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. Slocum..........Dec. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. Wier..........Jan. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SAN DOMINGO LINE FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA AND SAN DOMINGO CITY. The United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. Delanoy, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 18, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

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BANKERS,

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INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

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Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

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Desirable investment securities for sale.

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The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow interest on all balances (of five per cent.)

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business papers, and collect business notes and drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

OFFICE OF THE
STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 155 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1871.

At the election of Directors, held on the 6th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing four years: A. A. LOW, HORACE GRAY, A. GRACIE KING, EDWARD HAIGHT, EDGAR H. RICHARDS, B. H. HUTTON, and A. L. SOULARD.

And the following gentlemen were elected inspectors of the next election: ISAAC D. COLE, Jr., EDWARD HEN, and JAMES WILLS.

At a meeting of the Directors, held this day, DAYTON OGDEN was unanimously re-elected President, ANDREW L. SOULARD Vice-President, and J. K. VAN RENSSELAER was appointed Secretary.
J. K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received until Jan. 1, 1872, for the sale to the undersigned Trustees of $140,000 of the sinking fund bonds of the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company, also of $40,000 of the bonds of the "Western Division" of said road. Parties whose bids are accepted will be notified of the same without delay.
SHEPHERD KNAPP, WM. WALTER PHELPS, } Trustees,
No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York City.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS OF THE WORLD.

NOTICE TO MARIPOSA TRUST CERTIFICATES.—Parties holding Mariposa Trust Certificates are hereby notified that the option to convert their certificates into the preferred stock of the Mariposa Land and Mining Company at the original rate will expire on Nov. 15; after that date an extra bonus will be charged. For further information please call at the office, No. 34 Wall-st., Room No. 4.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

100,000,000 5-20 BONDS

WILL BE REDEEMED BY THE GOVERNMENT IN DECEMBER NEXT.

Many holders of those securities have been converting them, through us, into

Peoria and Rock Island First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Convertible Gold Bonds,

thereby adding 25 PER CENT. TO THEIR CAPITAL, and about 45 PER CENT. to their YEARLY INCOME.

We recommend these bonds strongly, for the following reasons:

The Road, ninety-one miles in length, is already COMPLETED, and *earning much more than the interest on the whole issue of bonds.*

The mortgage, $1,500,000, is less than $16,500 per mile.

The road passes through a rich, populous, agricultural, manufacturing, and coal district.

It connects Peoria and Rock Island, two of the largest and most flourishing cities in Illinois, and forms part of a trunk-line from Indianapolis to St. Paul, 578 miles. It also connects two navigable rivers—the Illinois and Mississippi. The bonds are authorized for the extra equipments and necessary buildings required to do the business now offered.

Nearly half the entire loan has already been sold.

They are coupon bonds, $1,000 each, and can be registered if desired.

Interest, seven per cent., gold, free of tax, payable February and August.

Price, 90 and interest, in currency.

Maps and full particulars furnished by

TURNER BROTHERS,

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

1871.

INCORPORATED 1835.
OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8, 1871. }

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:

PREMIUMS RECEIVED from Nov. 1, 1870, to Oct. 31, 1871.		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$705,359 55	
On Fire Risks	150,719 21	
		$856,078 76
Premiums on Policies not marked off Nov. 1, 1870		424,414 42
Total		$1,280,493 18
PREMIUMS MARKED OFF as earned from Nov. 1, 1870, to Oct. 31, 1871.		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$746,283 97	
On Fire Risks	143,755 90	
		$890,039 87
Interest during same period—Salvages, &c.		96,355 43
Total		$986,395 30
LOSSES, EXPENSES, &c. during the year as above.		
Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$449,274 62	
Fire Losses	56,203 58	
Return Premiums	64,545 07	
Reinsurances	43,179 74	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, &c.	41,853 31	
Taxes—United States, State and Municipal Taxes	25,308 60	
Expenses	24,118 01	
		$704,482 93
Total		$281,912 37

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
Nov. 1, 1871.

$300,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1897	$334,500 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loans	211,680 00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loans (exempt from tax)	199,075 00
164,000	State of New-Jersey Six Per Cent. Loans	168,920 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,700 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds, (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee,)	20,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	19,500 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,550 00
14,600	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 292 Shares Stock	17,520 00
5,250	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 105 Shares Stock	4,935 00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steam-ship Company, 80 Shares Stock	4,000 00
260,950	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	260,950 00
$1,261,800	Par. Cost, $1,266,657 34. Market value	$1,289,580 00
	Real Estate	56,000 00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	257,325 82
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	87,878 84
	Stock and Scrip, &c., of sundry Corporations, $10,040. Estimated value	5,543 50
	Cash	185,235 00
	Total	$1,851,661 16

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending Oct. 31, 1871, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending Oct. 31, 1867, be redeemed in CASH, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day. By a provision of the Charter, all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be forfeited and canceled on the books of the Company.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS:

THOMAS C. HAND,
JOHN C. DAVIS,
EDMUND A. SOUDER,
JOSEPH H. SEAL,
JAMES TRAQUAIR,
HENRY SLOAN,
HENRY C. DALLETT, Jr.,
JAMES C. HAND,
WILLIAM C. LUDWIG,
HUGH CRAIG,
JOHN D. TAYLOR,
GEO. W. BERNADOU,
WM. C. HOUSTON,
H. FRANK ROBINSON,
SAMUEL E. STOKES,
WM. G. BOULTON,
EDWD. DARLINGTON,
H. JONES BROOKE,
EDWD. LAFOURCADE,
JACOB RIEGEL,
THOS. P. STOTESBURY,
JACOB P. JONES,
JAMES B. McFARLAND,
JOSHUA P. EYRE,
SPENCER M'ILVAINE,
JOHN P. SEMPLE, Pittsburg,
A. B. BERGER, Pittsburg,
D. T. MORGAN, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President,
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

BANKERS,

No. 59 Wall-St., New-York,

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

$100.000

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE
UTICA, CLINTON AND BINGHAMTON
Railroad Company, due 1890, 7 per cent. interest January and July in New-York, free of Government tax; $11,000 per mile, leased to New-York and Oswego Midland Company, and guaranteed by Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. For sale low by

O. E. WOOD,

NO. 23 NASSAU-ST.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES PAID FOR FLORIDA STATE BONDS, CORLIES MEXICAN BONDS, and RAILROAD BOND SECURITIES, of all kinds, by WM. A. GUEST, No. 25 Wall-st.

TO STOCKHOLDERS OF MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 3, 1871.—In pursuance of a requisition from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 2, 1871, the stockholders of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company of the City of New-York are required to pay the sum of $60,000 in cash, being 30 per cent. on the capital stock, at the office of said Company, No. 166 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of December, 1871, to make good the deficiency of the capital impaired by reason of the Chicago fire.

In case of failure to pay the said assessment at or before the time above named, your stock will be reduced 30 per cent. of its par value.
WM. A. ANDERSON, President.
C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

By order of the Board of Directors, the transfer-books of this Company are closed until Dec. 4, 1871.
C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1871. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Nov. 14 proximo. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

CHOICE 10 PER CENT. BONDS OF towns, counties and school districts, for sale at prices that will pay invester 15 to 20 per cent.
FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE BLANKETS,

In grades embracing a large variety of
STABLE AND KERSEY DRESS BLANKETS,
NEW-HAMPSHIRE BLANKETS,

WAGON BLANKETS in Fancy Plaids; SWEATING BLANKETS in White, Fawns, Blue, Gray and Fancy Checks, in extra sizes and weights, suitable also for LAP BLANKETS.

CARRIAGE ROBES, assorted styles and qualities.

SLEIGH-BELLS, strapped and unstrapped, in WHITE and YELLOW METAL and in SILVER and GOLD-PLATED.

HARMER, HAYS & CO.
NO. 79 BEEKMAN-ST.

GOODENOUGH
HORSE-SHOEING ESTABLISHMENT,
Nos. 1,293 and 1,295 Broadway, corner of 35th-st.
BRALEY & WALTON, Proprietors.

We will attend to diseases of horses' feet both in the City and country.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, AN ENGLISH barouche, with patent opening and closing top, in good order; also, a fine rockaway, made by Wood Bros., and a coupe rockaway, both in excellent order; solds as the owner has no further use for them. Apply at private stable, No. 126 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, NO. 141 West Broadway.—Cheapest place in New-York to buy carriages, rockaways, pony phaetons, buggies, express and business wagons; both new and second-hand. CHARLES GRUBE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE PRETTIEST saddle, carriage or coupe horses in the City, (color, dun,) 16½ hands high, six years old; kind in all harness. Can be seen at F. FINANS, No. 137 1st-av., butcher's-shop.

FOR SALE—A POWERFUL IRON-GRAY mare, seventeen hands high, six years old, sound and kind. Apply at No. 137 1st-av., butcher's-shop.

BARGAINS.—OVERCOATS $5, 20 TO 42 INCH Canvas, Bagging, Burlaps, Blankets, Buffalo, Fur and Plush Robes. No. 103 Chambers-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD like to receive a family to board for the Winter at his country residence; location pleasing, with home comforts, and use of good piano, &c.; terms moderate to desirable parties. Address H. H. B., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

A SMALL FAMILY HAS TWO NICELY-FURNISHED rooms to rent, (gentlemen preferred,) without board; location good; price low. No. 352 West 15th-st., near 8th-av.

NO. 5 EAST 30TH-ST.—AN ELEGANT suite of rooms, four communicating, with private table; also, one handsomely furnished room for gentlemen; bath and closets.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 76, VERY DESIRABLE rooms, single or en suite, with board; entire floor; private table, if desired; newly fitted; handsomely furnished; reference.

TO LET—NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOM, TO gentlemen only; references required. No. 16 Varick-place, Sullivan-st. proper, between Houston and Bleecker.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING AT No. 32 West 26th-st., near Union League and principal hotels, will let a large, handsomely-furnished room, without board.

FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM TO LET, handsomely furnished; table first-class; for single gentlemen or gentleman and wife. Apply at No. 441 West 23d-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 297—AN ELEGANTLY-furnished parlor floor and third floor, together or separately, with private table; references required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NO. 276 HENRY-st., five minutes' of ferries; rooms to let, with board.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen; first-class house and location; rent $2 and $3 a week. No. 216 East 10th-st.

NO. 309 5TH-AV.—ONE ROOM FOR GENTLEMAN and wife; also, one room for gentlemen, with board.

A FURNISHED HALL BEDROOM TO let to a gentleman without board in a first-class house, No. 34 West 25th-st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMILY CONSISTING of three adults, two children (under six years of age) and nurse; would require parlor, dining-room and three bedrooms; location above 14th-st. and between 6th and 4th avs. Address Box No. 4,575 New-York Post-office, stating price, including private table.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINE AND MACHINERY
FOR SALE AT
THE NOVELTY IRON-WORKS,
FOOT OF EAST 12TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

One Low Pressure BEAM ENGINE, 150 horse-power, cylinder 30½ inches diameter, by five feet stroke, with boiler, &c., all complete.

One double slide LATHE; length of shears, 38 feet; swings 48 inches.

Two 66-inch Stevenson Patent TURBINE WATER WHEELS, with gearing.

Will be sold low.

JNO. S. SCHULTZE, Receiver, No. 745 East 12th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE TWO-HUNDRED HORSE power low-pressure beam engine, with three tubular boilers and their connections, in perfect order; cost $12,000; price $5,000. E. S. WINCHESTER & CO., Nos. 458 and 460 Federal-st., Boston.

LOST AND FOUND.

$150 REWARD.

Lost, on Thursday morning, Nov. 9, in going from West 43d-st. to East 35th-st., or in 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts., a lady's gold hunting engraved-case stem-winding WATCH; Tiffany & Co., makers; marked on outside A. B.; watch No. 32,868. Also, a gold chain attached, three strand, with engraved gold slides and a gold engraved ball locket attached. The above reward will be paid to any one returning the same to TIFFANY & CO., Union-square, City.

LOST—POCKET-BOOK STOLEN; MONEY and $10,000 in notes, at Jersey City Depot, last Sunday evening the 12th inst.; return pocket-book and papers to No. 355 Herkimer-st., Brooklyn; keep the money, and no questions asked.

DIVIDENDS.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1871. }

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have THIS DAY declared a dividend of Two Dollars, per share, payable on the 1st of December, prox., to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 P. M., Nov. 17 to the morning of Dec. 2.
J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1871. }

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ELECTION.—Notice is hereby given that an election for nine Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at the Company's office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed preparatory to said election, Monday, Nov. 6, at 4 P. M., and reopened Thursday, Nov. 16, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board.
THEODORE F. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1871. }

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE Dec. 1, 1871, on the preferred stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on Nov. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Dec. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of Executive and Finance Committee.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1871. }

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared by this bank, payable free of all taxes, on and after the 10th day of November. The transfer-books will be closed until 10th inst.
CHAS. B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
Chartered by the United States,
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. interest commences first of every month, payable in January and July. Four per cent. allowed from date of each deposit for full number of days, not less than thirty, on sums of $50 and upward withdrawn before January. Send for circular.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th st.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.
THEO. M. TUTHILL, Actuary. JOHN H. LYON, President.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS $10,004,887 74.

FINANCIAL.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

ANDREWS & CO.,

NO. 10 PLACE VENDOME, PARIS.

Bonds, stocks and gold bought and sold on commission.

Money received on deposit at interest. Loans negotiated.

Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued.

Exchange drawn on Paris and on the UNION BANK OF LONDON.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Nov. 3, 1871. }

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company will be held at its office in the City of Cleveland, on TUESDAY, Nov. 21, inst., at 12 o'clock noon, to vote upon the question of ratification of a lease of its road to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
By order of the Board.
GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

$300,000 TO LOAN, IN SUMS TO suit, on improved New-York or Brooklyn property; mortgages purchased. RUFUS K. McHARG, No. 81 Cedar-st. Commissioner for every State and Territory.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY—NILSSON IN LUCIA.

Eleventh Subscription Night of the
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
Free list (exception public Press) entirely suspended.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Nov. 15, at 8 o'clock,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON..........as..........LUCIA.
Sig. Brignoli, M. Barre, Sigs. Reichardt, Coletti, &c.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, at 8 o'clock,
(for the first time in New-York,)
MIGNON.
SATURDAY, Nov. 18, at 1½. Doors open at 12½ P. M.
FOURTH NILSSON MATINEE.
LA TRAVIATA.
MAX MARETZEK, Musical Director and Conductor.
Seats now at the Academy; also, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway. MONDAY, Nov. 20, (second time,) Mignon.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

TWELFTH WEEK
AND CONTINUED SUCCESS OF
G. L. FOX'S
CELEBRATED SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME,
HUMPTY DUMPTY,
presented EVERY EVENING and
Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
with a full corps of European artists.

The celebrated MARTENS FAMILY—Mons. MARTENS, Mme. MARTENS and Mlle. GRETCHEN—in their great specialties, Les Tyrolean Eccentricities and Le Duo des Chats.

ADELE PAGLIERI, MARIETTA MONONDO,
CLEMENCE ALEXANDROWA.
THE ZIG ZAGS, Signor CAPELLI,
YOUNG ADONIS and LITTLE VENUS,
and the KIRALFY TROUPE OF HUNGARIAN ARTISTS.
THURSDAY, Nov. 16,
COMPLIMENTARY MATINEE BENEFIT,
Tendered by the profession to EPH HORN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
to witness
MR. SOTHERN
in Tom Taylor's comedy of
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
SUPPORTED BY A POWERFUL CAST.
Performance commences at 8 o'clock precisely.

AT WOOD'S MUSEUM.

TODAY at 2 P. M. | Burlesque of MASANIELLO, preceded by drama of the GOLDEN FARMER.

THIS EVENING at 8 O'CLOCK. | Positively last week of MASTER PERCY ROSELLE as "BUTTS," in the BOY DETECTIVE.

P. T. BARNUM'S

GREAT TRAVELING
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, CARAVAN, HIPPODROME,
COMBINED WITH THE GRAND INTERNATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN, POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE AND DAN CASTELLO'S RENOWNED CIRCUS. P. T. BARNUM, PROPRIETOR. W. C. COUP, MANAGER.

A stupendous aggregation of seven superior exhibitions in one, all for only one price of admission, viz.: 50 cents; children under ten, half price. A few reserved chairs, 25 cents extra. To be opened at the Great Rink, 3d-av. and 63d-st., on the evening of MONDAY, Nov. 13, and each subsequent afternoon and evening.

Doors open from 11 in the morning until 10 at night.
100,000 Curiosities, 500 Living Wild Animals.
DAN CASTELLO'S MAMMOTH CIRCUS.
Fifty of the best Performers in the World.
SEVEN COLOSSAL SHOWS IN ONE.
Nothing like it ever seen on earth.
HIPPODROME PERFORMANCES.
Commence at 2 and 8.

DAN BRYANT'S, 23D-ST.

CROWDED NIGHTLY
with fashionable and delighted
AUDIENCES.
EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON Grammar School,

NO. 252 MADISON-AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

The departments of Ancient and Modern Languages will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11, and the Primary Department MONDAY, Sept. 18. School hours from 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
No. 620 Fifth-av.

Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Fourteenth year commences Sept. 20.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

EVENING LESSONS IN BOOK-KEEPING, writing, arithmetic, phonography, &c. DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, No. 875 Broadway. Special course for business men and clerks. Private rooms if desired.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 28 West 39th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MRS. C. B. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 57th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 129 East 23d-st.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen at No. 7 East 42d-st., New-York, near the new Union Depot, Oct. 2. Superior advantages in German, French, drawing, &c. Musical department under the care of Profs. F. L. Ritter and S. B. Mills.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S Boarding-school for young ladies and children, Hadley, Mass. Circulars and testimonials can be obtained of H. C. HULBERT, Esq., No. 13 Beekman-st., New-York, or by addressing the Principals.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY, WILBRAHAM, MASS.—An old and well-established Seminary for both sexes. Winter term commences Dec. 6 and continues thirteen weeks. For rooms or catalogue apply to E. COOKE, Principal.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT—Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 122 East 61st-st., one block from Madison-av. Private lessons in singing, piano-forte and harp; French and painting classes.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL WAS reopened on FRIDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st.; limited to forty-three boys; room for three boarders. Circulars at G. P. Putnam & Sons', and at the school.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 1 Winthrop-place; testimonials from the Faculties of New-York University and Yale College. M. M. HOBBY, G. CHASE.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 18, at No. 105 East 40th-st. Prospectus at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18, No. 859 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

$175 A YEAR—BOARD, TUITION AND washing at the Episcopal Academy, Haddonfield, N. J. Pupils charged only from date of entrance. Rev. T. M. REILLY, Rector.

DR. BENDAN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,370 Broadway, near 38th-st.; collegiate, English and primary; fifteen years' experience; highest references.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—AN EXPERIENCED and successful tutor of the classics and mathematics has two hours disengaged. Address W. R. B., No. 222 West 25th-st., or call in the evening.

$325 PER YEAR, AT THE STAMFORD (Conn.) Collegiate Institute for ladies. Pupils received at any time. R. C. FLACK, A. M.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS; ages five to twelve. Address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

MRS. HARWOOD'S SELECT BOARDING School for ten young ladies, at Fair Haven, on the Shrewsbury, near Red Bank, N. J.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.; second term opens Nov. 20. Address Mrs. R. B. SEARLES, Principal.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.

"THE BEST SCHOOL FOR EARNEST BOYS—Riverview Academy, Po'keepsie, N. Y."

SCOVIL'S SHORT HAND, $1 25. NO. 31 Union-square.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, French and English teacher, honor graduate of foreign university, desires employment as teacher or tutor; testimonials and City reference of the highest class. Address TUTOR, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN DESIRES to find a position as daily governess for English and music for a young lady, who, by character, education and social culture, is eminently fitted for the position. Address R. S. H., No. 3 East 45th-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HIRAM ANDERSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Hiram Anderson, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 3d day of November, A. D. 1871.
FREDERICK W. HOTCHKISS, Assignee.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

EVERY EVENING,
Mr. LESTER WALLACK in his own five-act drama of
ROSEDALE.
NEW MUSIC.
NEW APPOINTMENTS.
NEW COSTUMES, UNIFORMS,
and the
FOLLOWING ARTISTS IN THE DISTRIBUTION:

Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. CHARLES ROCKWELL, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mme. PONISI, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss ISADORA CAMERON, Miss BLAISDELL, and others.

Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.

DIVORCE!
EVERY NIGHT—ELEVENTH WEEK.

Twelfth Divorce Matinee, SATURDAY next at 1½.
Special Divorce Matinee, Thanksgiving Day.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director
Matinées WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2½.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
BRILLIANT SCENES IN THE ARENA.
FIRST WEEK OF LE JEUNE BURT,
the unrivaled bareback hurdle rider.
Miss LUCY WATSON, the dashing equestrienne.
The JEE BROTHERS in their wonderful feats.

NEXT MONDAY, Nov. 20, EXTRA MATINEE,
The gross receipts for benefit of the
CHICAGO SUFFERERS.

Tickets for sale at principal hotels and the circus.
Admission 50 cents; children under ten years, 25 cents; to reserved seats, 75 cents; children to reserved seats, 50 cents.

WACHTEL! WACHTEL! WACHTEL!
LAST NIGHT of the most triumphant opera season at the STADT THEATRE, Bowery.
WEDNESDAY—POSTILLION DE LONJUMEAU.
WACHTEL in his original role of "Postillion."

THE LAST FEW DAYS
THEY CAN BE SEEN IN NEW-YORK.
CATLIN'S INDIAN CARTOONS,
600 PAINTINGS IN OIL, 20,000 FIGURES,
SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.
Open night and day.

GLOBE THEATRE, NO. 728 BROADWAY.
BERTHA, THE SEWING-MACHINE GIRL.
Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

LECTURES.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The second lecture of the course will be delivered at Steinway Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, at 8 o'clock, by Prof. S. J. SEDGWICK. Subject—*Across the Continent*, (illustrated.) Doors open at 7¼ o'clock.

THE "YOSEMITE VALLEY," AND the "Big Tree Groves of California."—Rev. E. C. SWEETSER, lately returned from a visit to these great natural wonders of the Pacific Coast, will lecture on the above subject THIS EVENING, in the Bleecker-street Universalist Church, corner of Downing-st., and will illustrate his lecture by a fine display of Stereopticon Views. Admission, 50 cents. Doors open at 7½. Lecture to begin at 8 o'clock.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, being the property of a gentleman going to Europe.
BLACK-WALNUT LIBRARY, BOOK-CASE, ENGRAVINGS, CARPET, &c.

E. F. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction, Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1871, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 32 West 36th-st., near 5th-av.: Walnut sofas in plush, rose-wood easy chairs in hair cloth, rose-wood side chairs in hair cloth, turkish easy chair, rose-wood etagère, marble top and mirror back, rose-wood cabinet, marble-top; Rogers' groups, "Post-office," "Refugees," &c.; fine walnut library book-cases, walnut writing desk, walnut library table, walnut extension table, buffet and dining chairs, rose-wood and walnut French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, enameled bedroom suites, pailiasses, mattresses, bolsters, pillows, and blankets, chairs, tables, fine engravings, Brussels carpets, china, glass, kitchen utensils, &c.

Catalogues now ready at No. 3 Pine-st.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.

Clinton Hall Book Sales-room—GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers—FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 17 and 18, at 7½ o'clock, Sale of a PRIVATE LIBRARY comprising many valuable and scarce works, relating to AMERICA, LOCAL HISTORIES, BIOGRAPHIES, SCARCE PAMPHLETS, &c.; also, ILLUSTRATED BOOKS in handsome bindings. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition THURSDAY MORNING.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Nov. 15, at 11½ o'clock, within their store:
700 packages Almeria Grapes.
At 12 o'clock, within their store:
391 cases fresh Lisbon Oranges.
93 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
68 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
420 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.

AUGUST MARTENS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—AUGUST MARTENS, Auctioneer, will sell on THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at No. 36 West 15th-st., near 5th-av., at 10½ o'clock: Piano-forte, parlor suites, etageres, bronzes, chamber, dining furniture, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF HYACINTHS, TULIPS, crocus, narcissus, &c., at YOUNG & ELLIOTT'S, No. 9 John-st., on THURSDAY, 16th inst., at 11 o'clock.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871. Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
5.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Winter Arrangements, commencing Oct. 30, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, New-York.

8:30 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, by stage, for Belleport and Fire Place.
10:00 A. M. Accommodation to Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Accommodation for Islip, through to Patchogue on Saturdays.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Accommodation for Merrick.

The 8:30 and 10:00 A. M. and the 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway and Hempstead.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

See Time-Table.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.

All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, Nov. 10..2:30 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 10..6:00 A. M.
Saturday, 11th...2:30 P. M.	Saturday, 11th...7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 14th....9:00 A. M.	Monday, 13th.....7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 16th.11:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 15th.8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 18th..12:00 M.	Friday, 17th.......8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 21st.....2:00 P. M.	Monday, 20th....10:00 A. M.

FOR TROY DIRECT, LANDING AT ALBANY.—The elegant light draught steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., North River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 5 o'clock P. M., making certain connections with all the early trains for the North and West. Fare, 50 cents.

ALBANY AND TROY REGULAR LINE.—At 6 P. M., from Pier No. 44 North River, Spring-st., fare 50 cents, on alternate nights, steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT. Returning leave Troy at 7 P. M. and Albany at 8½ P. M.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR LEWES, DEL.—THE SPLENDID sea-going steamer EASTERN QUEEN will leave Pier No. 21 North River every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

EILEEN OGE

N. B.—The management most respectfully announce that, Mr. FLORENCE has, at great expense, been able to cancel an engagement long since made in a sister city, that he may comply with the wishes of his friends and the public, who positively demand a further continuance of
THE FLORENCES,
IN FALCONER'S BEAUTIFUL LOVE STORY AND DRAMA,
EILEEN OGE,
EILEEN OGE,
which can only be presented for a limited number of nights.

NOTICE.—The great drama which has so long been in preparation will, in the interim, receive further embellishment at the hands of the various artists engaged for its production. This drama is entirely new, romantic, pictorial and realistic in its novel effects, and written expressly for this elegant theatre, by T. C. DE LEON, Esq., called
PARIS; OR, DAYS OF THE COMMUNE.
MATINEE—SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

SUNDAY EVENING, NOV. 19, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
SIXTH POPULAR CONCERT
BY COL. J. FISK'S JR.'S NINTH REGIMENT BAND,
Consisting of one hundred musicians.
First appearance at the Grand Opera-House of the brilliant young cantatrice,
MISS CASSIE RENZ.
Together with Miles. Castellan, violiniste, and De Try, violoncello, also Mr. J. Levy.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Musical Director.
Mr. D. L. DOWNING, Leader.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—OWENS.

The celebrated Comedian,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS.
LAST SIX NIGHTS OF
MR. OWENS,
In his great character of
CALEB PLUMMER,
In DOT;
OR, THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.
LAST DOT MATINEE on SATURDAY, at 1½.

NOTICE.—In order to witness the Magical Transformation Scene in the first act, the audience should be seated at 8 o'clock.

Seat secured six days in advance at the theatre, also, at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.
In preparation,
SOLON SHINGLE and THE VICTIMS.

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 BROADWAY.
GREAT SUCCESS AND CROWDED HOUSES.
"LA GRANDE DUCHESSE,"
WITH AIMEE.
AIMEE..........as..........LA GRANDE DUCHESSE
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
Every evening and Saturday matinee at 2.
In rehearsal, "LE PONT DES SOUPIRS."
Opera, by Offenbach, for the first time in America.

ST. JAMES THEATRE, 28TH-ST. AND Broadway.—THIS EVENING, benefit of Miss Susan Galton. Two Blind Beggars and Fanchette, E. D. Davies and Joe and Tom. MONDAY, ANNIE LONSDALE'S COMBINATION will appear.

HARTZ! HARTZ!! HARTZ!!!
THE GREAT PRESTIDIGITATOR,
AT ST. PETER'S HALL,
West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, instantaneous growth of flowers, rings and wreath; Sultan's handkerchief, Hindoo rings, celebrated hat trick, and many other marvels of magic. Admission 50 cents, children half price.

DOREMUS—DOREMUS
AT ASSOCIATION HALL,
Nov. 21 and 28, Dec. 5 and 12.

Reserved seats at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the hall, 23d-st., corner 4th-av.

MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF DELEGATES FROM all the Protestant associations of the City of New-York are requested to meet in council at Lebanon Hall, No. 593 Hudson-st., WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, at 7½ o'clock.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS' PIANO-FORTES.

The Best Pianos at the Lowest Prices,

And upon the most favorable terms of payment.

We invite the attention of persons intending to purchase Pianos, to our New Illustrated Catalogue, giving full description of Styles and Prices, and the terms on which we sell to those desiring to make
EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.

Chickering & Sons,
No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

WANTED—A PRECENTOR FULLY COMPETENT. Address, with testimonials, EDGAR, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING
All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.
Morning, afternoon and evening classes.
For particulars send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING.
PARTICULARS IN CIRCULAR.

AT TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square, pupils can begin at any time and attend at their own convenience. Send for circular.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE PARK, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Nov. 1, 1871. }

TO TAX-PAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL, NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1871. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO British subjects who, having been naturalized in the United States, and to citizens of the United States who, having been naturalized within the British Dominions, may respectively desire to renounce their naturalization, and to retain their original nationality in pursuance of the Conventions, act of Parliament, and Order in Council, for that purpose, that the necessary declaration must be made by British subjects before the 12th day of May, 1872, and by citizens of the United States before the 10th day of August, 1872.

Full information and directions can be obtained on application to Her Britannic Majesty's Legation at Washington, or to any of Her Majesty's Consuls in the United States.
E. M. ARCHIBALD,
Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General.

REWARDS.

$100 REWARD.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1871. }

One hundred dollars reward will be paid at this office for information on which the arrest and conviction may be procured of any persons who were present aiding and abetting in the rescue of Owen Geoghegan from the custody of United States Deputy Marshal Dowley, on the night of Nov. 6, near the corner of 15th-st. and Avenue B, New-York City.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal, No. 41 Chambers-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

HOWARD & CO.,

NO. 865 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, INVITE AN EXAMINATION OF THE NEW

WALTHAM WATCH FOR BOYS.

AMERICAN WATCHES, CUCKOO French clocks and sterling silverware, best and cheapest. A. FRANKFIELD, No. 300 6th-av., corner 18th-st., No. 323 6th-av., corner 26th-st.

THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.

Kings County Republican General Committee—A Basis of Representation Adopted.

The regular meeting of the Republican General Committee of Kings County was held last evening, S. B. DUTCHER, Esq., Chairman, presiding. There was a very full attendance. The resignation of GEORGE C. BENNETT, of the Eighteenth Ward, was presented and accepted.

Col. JOURDAN, from the Executive Committee, said that they had no opportunity to prepare a report as to the campaign and its results, but they would be ready at the next meeting.

The Committee on Representation, of which Alderman THORNE is Chairman, was not ready to report, in consequence of the absence of the Chairman. The Committee had had no opportunity to confer on a plan of representation, because of the various Conventions and the excitement of the election.

Mr. RICHARDSON thought that some plan ought to have been presented by this time, for the instructions were given on the 10th ult. He presented a plan which he had drawn up on the day after that on which the Committee had been appointed. He thought that the best course to pursue was to discharge the Committee and take action on some plan this evening in Committee of the Whole. A motion to discharge the Committee was adopted.

Mr. RICHARDSON then moved that a plan be adopted on the basis of one delegate at large from each ward and county town, and one for each 200 votes cast for the Republican candidate for Governor at the last gubernatorial election—making 132 members of the Committee.

Mr. BELLOWS moved to amend, that for each 150 votes or more an additional delegate be allowed. Mr. HASBROUCK moved to further amend by making it one for each 100, instead of 150.

Mr. RICHARDSON then moved that there be one delegate at large, one for each 200 votes at the last gubernatorial election, and one for each moiety of 100 or over, but that no ward or town have less than two members in the Committee—making the whole number 142.

Mr. WHITING opposed the proposition on the ground that, as it was impossible to comply with the resolution of the State Committee, they ought to come as near to it as possible, which would not be done by the plan now before the meeting. He moved as an amendment that the representation be on the basis of one for each 200 votes, but that no ward or town have less than one delegate.

Mr. RICHARDSON insisted on his proposition, as the State Committee was made up on the basis of one for sovereignty, and it was proper that they should pursue that course.

Mr. HASBROUCK moved as an amendment that this basis refer to Assembly District Conventions in future, whereupon Mr. WHITING moved the previous question on the amendment of Mr. HASBROUCK. Before the vote was taken Mr. HASBROUCK withdrew his amendment for the present.

The question was then taken on WHITING'S amendment, and it was lost—yeas 12, nays 82. The question was then taken on the original motion of Alderman RICHARDSON, which was carried.

Mr. HASCROUCK offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the election of the Republican State ticket, and the success of so many of our candidates for legislative and local offices, is a subject of the greatest congratulation, not to Republicans only, but to all friends of honesty and economy in public affairs who, regardless of party dictation, aided in the accomplishment of such a signal defeat of the plundering Ring.

Resolved, That we hail the recent result as an evidence of an awakened public sentiment which it is hoped may have an abiding and wholesome effect, and as an omen of the future success of good principles when seconded by the nomination of good men.

Resolved, That this Republican General Committee hereby pledges itself, in co-operation with all good citizens, to spare no effort and to exhaust every remedy until the last fraud perpetrated at the recent election is thoroughly exposed and the last perpetrator is brought to condign punishment.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Mr. RICHARDSON moved an adjournment, which was carried.

The Reform Committee of Fifty at Work.

The committee of fifty citizens, which was appointed at the meeting held at the Rink about three weeks ago, held a session last evening at No. 367 Fulton-street, Mr. HUTCHINSON presiding. A report was submitted from the committee appointed to select permanent officers and a plan of operation. They submitted the following names for officers: SAMUEL HUTCHINSON, Chairman; ROBERT ANDERSON, Secretary; and J. P. WALLACE, Treasurer. They also suggested that there be a finance committee to consist of five, and an executive committee of nine, these members to be increased from time to time as necessity demanded. A committee of five was appointed to nominate members for the above standing committees. The organization then went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

The Subcommittee on Frauds.

The Subcommittee on Frauds, appointed by the Citizens' Reform Committee, will meet every evening on and after Thursday at No. 38 Court-street. They request that all parties having knowledge of the casting of fraudulent votes or the counting of ballots irregularly, appear before them with the facts, and they promise that due attention shall be given the statements.

Official Canvass in Queens County.

The following is the official canvass for Queens County:

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.	
Willers	5,213
Scribner	4,602
Willers' majority	611

The votes for the other State officers were nearly the same as above.

FOR SENATOR.	
Townsend D. Cock, Dem.	5,728
Gilbert C. Deane, Rep.	3,965
Cock's majority	1,763

FOR ASSEMBLY.	
First District—E. B. Prince, Rep.	3,077
E. A. Lawrence, Dem.	1,905
Majority for Prince	1,172
Second District—J. M. Oakley, Dem.	2,853
Robert A. Davidson, Rep.	2,023
Oakley's majority	830

Long Island.

The fifty-third anniversary of the Long Island Bible Society was held at Jamaica yesterday.

It is said that unless the tunnelling operations at Hell Gate, which have been recently discontinued for want of funds, are immediately resumed great damage will be done by leakage and the sudden cessation of needed repairs.

The trial of the parties arrested in Flushing for opening their stores on Sunday came off yesterday before the local Police Court. Mr. HALLERAN was found guilty and fined $2 50 and costs. The others called for a jury, and their cases were set down for next week.

A Tragic Reminiscence.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Nov. 13.

In our Covington news department will be found a notice of the death of Mr. A. K. GAINES, a prominent citizen of Boone County, Kentucky, from lockjaw. Mr. GAINES is entitled to celebrity as the owner of the GARNER family of slaves, whose flight from slavery and recapture at Cincinnati resulted in the awful tragedy in which MARGARET GARNER slew her children to save them from the fate of slavery. Even in the calloused state of the public conscience at that time this illustration of slavery as it appeared to a desperate mother sent a thrill of horror throughout the North, and with the lapse of time the real features of the tragic act have become more deeply impressed on the public mind. In those days a code which set aside all the safeguards which the centuries of growth of Anglo-Saxon law had created for the protection of personal liberty, and which treated the rights of the States and of their citizens with contempt, was in force, and obsequious United States Commissioners, servile Democratic attorneys, truckling and truculent United States Marshals, and great posses of roughs, who themselves made riots in order to draw fees, were brought into requisition to return fugitive men and women whose despair resulted in such tragedies. This was the much Democratic lamented time of the "Constitution as it was." The Democratic Party is welcome to its memories.

The Colored Passenger Question in Baltimore.

From the Baltimore Sun, Nov. 14.

In the case of JOHN W. FIELDS, colored, against the City Passenger Railway Company, the jury has rendered a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing the damages at $40. The action was brought by FIELDS to recover $2,500 damages from the Company for being put off one of their cars, upon which the sign "colored persons admitted into this car" did not appear. The plaintiff, FIELDS, is lately from Lynchburg, Va., of which State he claims to be a citizen, and the case, being between citizens of different States, was tried in the United States Circuit Court before Judges BOND and GILES. The result, while settling the question in regard to the admission of colored people to all the cars, does not involve any large amount of money—the jury, it is probable, not considering the circumstances of the ejection such as to warrant vindictive damages, but only such as might be considered to compensate the plaintiff for any supposed wrong or injury done him, and such as would have been awarded to any other man under similar circumstances. It will be remembered that, in the decision which Judge GILES, in a former case, rendered upon the subject of conveniences being extended to the colored population upon city cars, he held that such cars should be provided for them; and in accordance with this decision a certain number of cars were set apart for that purpose, having on each of them a sign to that effect. It would seem, however, from the testimony of Mr. SEABURY SMITH, one of the Company's clerks, that the ratio of colored persons on those cars to white was as four to one hundred. From this it would appear that the white community has regarded its convenience as a matter of more importance than the color of passengers in the cars, and has practically annulled the distinction adopted in conformity with the decision of Judge GILES, by getting in the cars whether there were colored people in them or not. The question seems to have been treated as one of comparative conveniences, and the practice of the public seems to have decided it before it came to the Courts. The new lines of Citizens' Passenger Railway and the Waverley and Charles-street line have admitted colored as well as white passengers, without setting apart any particular car for either. Thus it is that what may be considered a recognition of realities, and a regard of the community for its own convenience, have rendered judicial action in the premises comparatively unnecessary. The colored population of Baltimore is 39,558, by the recent Federal census, a good many of whom are employed as house servants, and in various business relations by the whites, thereby often requiring them to be sent from one part of the city to another, and rendering their free locomotion a matter of general convenience.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The City and County Canvass—Several Wards Completed—A Protest From Mr. Kilian.

The Board of Supervisors, sitting as a Board of Canvassers, met at noon yesterday, having been previously sworn in by County Clerk LOEW.

On motion, Mr. COMAN took the chair, and Mr. JOHN H. MUNN was appointed Sergeant-at-Arms.

It was resolved that three members should constitute a quorum, and that all protests should be referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Messrs. PLUNKITT, CUDDY and CHARLOCK.

Mr. WOLTMAN offered a resolution that the canvassing of the votes for Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, should be made the special order of business for Monday next, the 20th inst., which was adopted.

The returns from the First, Second, Third, Tenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards were then canvassed, the errors discovered being comparatively few in number. In three or four instances the duplicate returns were missing.

A protest was received from FREDERICK KILIAN to the effect that he was a candidate for Assembly in the Fifteenth District; that ALEXANDER FREAR was also a candidate in said district for said office; that in the first election district of the Twentieth Ward, the total number of persons registered was 367; that the poll clerks on the evening of election announced the total number of votes to be 480, and that the canvassers announced the votes cast for Assemblyman as follows: ALEXANDER FREAR, 178; FREDERICK KILIAN, 78; SETH M. HARRIS, 57; PATRICK LOGAN, 167; that in the Third Election District of the Twentieth Ward, a person who was "neither an inspector nor a poll clerk" took part in canvassing the ballots cast for member of Assembly, and was permitted to do so by the inspectors; that in the Fifth Election District of said Ward, another person, who was neither an inspector nor canvasser, took part in canvassing the votes; that in the Eighth Election District of said Ward this was repeated; that in the Eighteenth Election District the same was also the case. Mr. KILIAN therefore claims that he received a majority of the votes cast for Assemblyman in the said Fifteenth Assembly District, and submits his protest to the Board. It was referred to the Committee on Protests.

The canvass of the returns in the following Assembly Districts was completed:

In the Tenth Assembly District the votes were: Haight, 1,810; Rollwagen, 1,403; Hecke, 1,341; and Kirchess, 518.

In the Fourteenth District—Foley, 2,084; Kelly, 1,479; and Shields, 475.

In the Fifteenth District—Frear, 2,818; Kilian, 2,791; Harris, 1,301; and Logan, 774.

In the Eighteenth District—Tilden, 5,496; Goode, 1,113; Lyon, 339.

In the Twentieth District—Moulton, 4,189; Hitchman, 2,811; Dowdney, 1,382; and Carver, 91.

None of the Senatorial Districts were complete, and at a late hour the Board adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

Manipulating the Aldermanic Returns.

The candidates for Aldermen given as elected by the published returns held a secret meeting on Monday evening. Their deliberations were directed toward devising measures to defeat the efforts which the Tammany agents are said to be making to have the figures manipulated in the interest of COMAN and some others. One of those present stated that he had positive information that Messrs. MCLAREN, DOELGER, CARROLL, CONOVER and two others were to be sacrificed.

The Committee of Seventy.

Notwithstanding the inclement weather, there was a good attendance of members at the meeting, last evening, of the Committee of Seventy. Among those present were Messrs James M. Brown, Henry Clews, Joseph H. Choate, John Foley, Benj. B. Sherman, John Wheeler, Eugene Ballin, Jackson S. Schultz and Wm. Radde. Col. HENRY G. STEBBINS, the Chairman of the Committee called the meeting to order. The following resolution, offered by Mr. JAMES M. BROWN, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee of Seventy recognize with much satisfaction the valuable sevices rendered by the Investigating Committee, of which Mr. WILLIAM A. BOOTH was Chairman, in having brought to light positive proof of extensive frauds, and that the thanks of this Committee are eminently due and are hereby tendered to the gentlemen composing that Committee for their persevering and arduous labors.

After transacting some routine business the Committee adjourned.

Second Assembly District Republican Association.

The Second Assembly District Regular Republican Association, at their meeting held last night, at No. 181 Chatham-street, adopted the following resolution offered by MATTHEW STEWART:

Resolved, That we hail with joy the triumphant election of a Legislature more than two-thirds Republican, to whom we look for and demand a charter that will place at the head of its commissions honest men and sincere Republicans, and not tenders to Tammany and its corrupt leaders, as many of the present apostate Republican Commissioners have shown themselves to be.

The Republican victories in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and New-York were declared to be an indorsement of the policy of Gen. GRANT and his Administration.

Sixteenth Ward Council of Political Reform.

A meeting under the auspices of the Sixteenth Ward Council of Political Reform, and the Young Men's Municipal Reform Association, was held last night at No. 208 Eighth-avenue. Owing to the great storm prevailing but few were present, and Mr. ERASTUS C. BENEDICT, who was to address the meeting, did not appear. Upon motion of Mr. CASTREE, the meeting adjourned, to reassemble on Monday evening next.

Homeless Boys for the West.

A large company of homeless boys and girls left the office of the Children's Aid Society yesterday in charge of Mr. C. R. FRY, to be provided with homes in Illinois. The scene in the Society's waiting-room, where the boys assembled as they came from the street, was a splendid subject for an artist. A more forlorn and woe-begone set of tatterdemalions could not be imagined. In their clothing, holes were the rule and whole clothes the exception; their toes looked through their shoes, and their hair grew through their hats, while many of them wore a most pitiable expression of countenance. Before they left, however, they had been denuded of their rags, and costumes and countenances looked equally bright.

United American Mechanics—Music, Dancing and Feasting.

About one hundred ladies and one hundred members of the United American Mechanics Society assembled last night in the spacious hall at No. 208 Eighth-avenue. The Society has five thousand members in New-York City. It was organized twenty-seven years ago in Philadelphia. It is strictly an American organization, as none but native Americans are allowed to become members. D. W. LEAN SHAW presided. Speeches were made, songs were sung, a collation was partaken of and after that the company danced till morning. They had a good time.

Lecture on Rembrandt.

A lecture was delivered, last evening, at Association Hall, by M. ATHANASE COQUEREL fils, under the patronage of the French residents of New-York, and for the benefit of the sufferers by the fires in Chicago and the Northwest. The subject chosen by M. COQUEREL was "Rembrandt," of whose peculiar merits as an artist, his early struggles and his rise to fame, the lecture gave an eloquent description. The lecture was delivered by M. COQUEREL in the French language.

Arrest of Pickpockets.

Several complaints have been made at Head-quarters lately, by persons who had lost watches or pocket-books on the cars at the corner of Canal-street and Broadway. Capt. IRVING detailed Detectives HEIDELBERG and CLAPP to look out for the light-fingered gentry at this place. Their surveillance was rewarded yesterdry by seeing a number of pickpockets attempt to rob a man on the platform of one of the cars. The detectives immediately made a rush for them, and succeeded in capturing three notorious pickpockets, who gave their names as WM. GOSSON, GEORGE CLARK and HENRY GIBSON. The prisoners were taken to Police Head-quarters, and locked up to await identification.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Ladies desirous of promoting the welfare of friendless girls may do so by patronizing the Dress-making and Outfitting Departments of the Wilson Industrial School and Mission, (corner of Avenue A and Eighth-street,) where suits for ladies and children, or under-garments, are well made at very moderate prices, and at short notice. Green cars pass the door.

We are indebted to Capt. MORGAN, of the steam-ship *Minnesota*, for foreign papers.

They are about to lay a water-main in Fifth-avenue, from Twenty-third-street down. The pipes are already in the street.

Fire was discovered yesterday morning in the liquor-store of JOHN A. DOYLE, No. 22 Downing-street, but it was extinguished before much damage was done. It was supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, and JOSEPH COANE, the bar-keeper, was arrested on suspicion.

The caisson on the New-York side of the East River Bridge is not yet sunk to its full depth, but will be in a few days.

"Wit" was the subject of a lecture last evening, by Hon. HORACE GREELEY, at St. Peter's Hall, Twentieth-street.

The sum of $3,119 has been promised to this City by the merchants of Leipzic for the relief of the Chicago sufferers.

The Chamber of Commerce has received additional subscriptions amounting to $7,619 25 for relief of the sufferers of the West.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, before Judge WOODRUFF, the Jumel will case was set down for trial on Tuesday next.

The serenade to Hon. H. N. TWOMBLY, member of Assembly elect from the Seventh District, was postponed last night on account of the weather.

During the storm last night a portion of the sugar-house at the corner of Desbrosses and West streets was blown down, breaking the fire telegraph wires. No further damage was done.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge BEDFORD, LOUIS LIPPARD pleaded guilty to a charge of robbery, and was sent to the State Prison for eight years.

THOMAS MCCARTNEY was committed by Justice DOWLING yesterday on a charge of stealing $68 from PATRICK SHEEHAN, who lodged with him, at No. 18 Washington-street.

EDWARD MOORE, being caught in the act of stealing a gold chain, worth $45, from the store of KOCH & HAMANN, No. 9 Maiden-lane, was committed for trial by Justice DOWLING yesterday.

Mlle. OTHYLIE BOUSSON has transmitted 509 francs to the Paris Committee for the Relief of Destitute French Peasants. The amount was contributed by some French workmen in this City.

A fire broke out, last night, in the apartments of Mr. BUCKHARDT, at No. 4 Bayard-street, caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. It was extinguished before any damage was done.

MINNIE DEVRIES and LILLIE HARRISON, waiters in the concert-saloon in the basement of No. 681 Broadway, were committed yesterday by Justice DOWLING, on a charge of stealing $40 from WM. HAINS.

The trial of Alderman JAMES IRVING, for assaulting a Deputy United States Marshal, will probably have to go over until the Winter term, although District-Attorney DAVIS will endeavor to bring it on today in the Circuit Court.

The suit brought by WM. LATIMER in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge WOODRUFF, to recover from the Government an excess of duty on imported goods, terminated, yesterday, in a verdict for the plaintiff for $338.

Hon. THOS. T. FISH, San Francisco; Judge ROBERT COCHNOR, White Plains; Major W. S. WORTH, New-York; Gen. CHAS. G. DIX, Hartford, and Col. JOHN D. WILKINS, United States Army, are at the Sturtevant House.

PETER MILLER, engineer of the steam-ship *Erin*, yesterday morning fell through the machinery and was killed, when the vessel was off Sandy Hook, outward bound. His remains were placed on board a tug and brought to this City.

Yesterday morning THOMAS MCDONALD snatched a pocket-book containing some money from the hands of Miss JOSEPHINE BENNETT, of No. 411 West Thirty-third-street. He was committed by Justice SHANDLEY in default of $1,000 bail.

Four cases of cutlery, condemned in the United States District Court for undervaluation in the invoice, were released by consent of District Attorney DAVIS yesterday, Mr. JACKSON, the owner and claimant, paying $1,056 in to the registry of the Court.

In the case of Capt. SAMUELS against the *Evening Post* for libel, in which a judgment was obtained by default against the defendant for $5,000, Mr. JOHN E. DEVLIN yesterday made a motion to restore the appeal to the calendar of the General Term. The Court reserved its decision.

ANTHONY SCHLESSINGER was arraigned in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, for shooting at JACOB SOLOMAN with intent to kill. It was found that the pistol went off accidentally, and a plea of guilty of assault was put in and accepted. Sentence deferred.

The New-York Stock Exchange, at its meeting yesterday, passed resolutions of condolence on the death of Mr. MARCUS A. HERRICK, and agreed to attend his funeral today, and as a token of respect to his memory, it was resolved that no stocks be called this morning.

Messrs. E. D. MORGAN & Co. have received a cable telegram from PATRICK PLAYFAIR, Esq., Chairman of the Chicago Relief Fund Committee of Glasgow, Scotland, to pay £1,000 sterling as a contribution from that city to the sufferers by the recent conflagrations in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and to draw on him at sight for the amount—which agreeable duty Messrs. E. D. MORGAN & Co. performed yesterday.

The clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this diocese gave a breakfast to the Lord Bishop of Lichfield yesterday at DELMONICO'S in Fourteenth-street. Among those present were Right Rev. Dr. POTTER, Bishop of New-York; Drs. Vinton, Haight, Montgomery, Cooke, Morgan, Dix, Wm. F. Morgan, E. H. Washburn, R. S. Howland, Edward Haight, Wm. H. Guion, George M. Miller and others. The affair was strictly private.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The residence of Mr. ANDERSON, at Milton, town of Rye, was entered by burglars a few nights ago, and robbed of a quantity of valuable wearing apparel.

The hardware-store of Mr. GEO. HAINES, at Rye Neck, was entered some time on Monday night by burglars, who blew open the safe and stole therefrom a handsome sum of money.

ROBERT ROBINSON was arrested yesterday on a charge of highway robbery, he having knocked down Mr. JOHN SMITH, in One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street, North New-York, and had forcibly taken from his person $25 in money, a watch and other articles of value.

The Supervisors of Westchester County met yesterday, and organized as a Board of Canvassers, with BENJAMIN HEGEMAN as Chairman, and proceeded to canvass the returns of the late election. After performing about one-half of the task before them, the Board adjourned until this morning.

A gang of young roughs, hailing from New-York, and calling themselves the Fourth Ward Rangers, visited North New-York yesterday, ostensibly on a target excursion, and entered the bakery of Mr. JAMES BENDER, on Boston Road, and stole $17 in money, besides helping themselves to cake, &c., and on Mr. BENDER offering some resistance to their depredations, the ruffians beat him very badly. They also entered a grocery-store and carried off various articles. The booty thus obtained is estimated to be worth $100.

STATEN ISLAND.

The residence of Mr. THOMAS LENHARDT, at Tompkinsville, was entered a few nights ago, and robbed of a valuable amount of property.

Manufacturers of cigars and other articles complain of the inconvenience they are put to by being obliged to go to Brooklyn to purchase stamps.

ANNE DOOLEY, of Cherry-lane, Castleton, was accidentally poisoned on Monday, by drinking in mistake a liquid prepared for an eye wash.

The Staten Islanders object to having the Quarantine vessels at all in the Upper Bay, and intend holding an indignation meeting at an early day.

Rev. R. T. HOWARD, chaplin of the Seamen's Retreat, Stapleton, has resigned to accept a call to Cold Spring, Long Island, and Rev. A. HOLLAND has been appointed to fill his place.

Before Justice KILPATRICK, yesterday, at New-Brighton, JOHN SCOTT was sent to prison for ten days for committing a violent assault on his wife, whose face was badly disfigured.

A man named THEODORE RICHARDS was arraigned, yesterday, before Justice KILPATRICK, at New-Brighton, on a charge of feloniously assaulting his sister-in-law. He was committed for trial.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Morris Canal will be closed on Dec. 12, unless navigation is stopped by the ice before that time.

The clothing-store of WM. S. JACQUES, at No. 153 Mulberry-street, Newark, was entered, early yesterday morning, and was robbed of $150 worth of clothing.

It is proposed by the Boards of Freeholders of Camden, Burlington and Mercer Counties to erect a union work-house for lodgment of criminals guilty of petty offenses.

JOSEPH BUKSAKOWSKI, a man charged with having committed grand larceny in Buffalo last Spring, was yesterday arrested in the Erie Railroad shops at Long Dock, Jersey City.

A German emigrant named STOPFEL, his wife and three children, were yesterday robbed by a New-York emigrant swindler of all their money and baggage, and left in the Jersey City Depot.

ANDREW MELDRUM was arrested in Newark, yesterday, charged with having robbed JOHN FORD of a gold watch worth $200 and $230 in money, in a saloon in Warren-street, on Monday night.

Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN died in Newark on Monday night from paralysis, in the forty-fourth year of his age. Mr. COOKMAN was one of the best known and most eloquent clergymen in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Col. JAMES PECKWELL, the Sheriff-elect of Essex County, was sworn into office, yesterday, furnishing bonds in $200,000. Sheriff TEED, his predecessor, closed his last day's official labor by taking eighteen convicts to the State Prison at Trenton.

The people at Metuchin are inaugurating a movement to secure the placing of flagmen at the railroad crossings of the places which are exceedingly dangerous. The terrible accident to Mr. RANDOLPH, a short time ago, has caused considerable feeling, and a meeting of the citizens has been called.

In Union County the official canvass of the votes for Governor was as follows: PARKER, 4,304; WALSH, 3,767; majority for PARKER, 537. For Assembly, First District, WM. MCKINLEY, Republican, had a majority of 209; Second District, ANDREW DUTCHER, Democrat, had a majority of 497, and in the Third District, J. H. LUFBERRY, Republican, had a majority of 179.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—FLOUR unchanged and quiet. WHEAT active and higher under improved foreign, home and Eastern advices; No. 1 Spring, $1 24½ @$1 25; No. 2 do., $1 20¾@$1 31; No. 3 do., $1 12; No. 2 Spring, seller last half of month, $1 20½@$1 21, closed at $1 20¾; seller December, $1 22¾@$1 23½, closed at $1 23⅛. CORN dull and a shade lower; No. 2 Mixed, 47½c.@47⅝c.; Rejected, 47c.; seller November, 45¼c.@45¾c.; seller last half of month, 45¾c.; seller December, 44¾c.; seller all the year, 45½c.@45¾c. RYE dull and unchanged; No. 1, 61¼c.@61½c. for strictly fresh; Rejected, 53c. BARLEY in good demand; No. 2 Fall, 64¾c.@65¾c. PORK steady; sales at $12 70@$12 75; seller December, $12 62½@$12 65; seller January, $12 75@$12 87½; seller, February, $13 10@$13 15; seller, March, $13 25@$13 37½. LARD quiet and unchanged; sales at 8⅝c.@8¾c. BULK MEATS in fair demand and firm; Green Hams, 7c.@7½c.; Shoulders, 4c.; Short Rib Middles, 5¾c.@6c.; Meats, ten to fifteen days in salt—Shoulders, 4⅝c.; Short Rib Middles, 6¼c.; Short Clear Middles, 6¾c. WHISKY—Full prices asked, but no demand; sales at 88c. Live HOGS active and higher; $3 85@$3 95 for common to medium; $4@$4 15 for fine to choice; $4 20@$4 25 for extra. FREIGHTS—Corn, to Buffalo, 9c. asked, 8c. offered. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat, 128,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats, 65,000 bushels Barley, 9,000 bushels Rye, 11,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 12,400 bushels Corn, 46,000 bushels Barley, 19,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 14—RECEIPTS—FLOUR, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 107,000 bushels; Corn, 25,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 156,000 bushels; Corn, 145,000 bushels; Oats, 167,000 bushels; Barley, 9,000 bushels; Rye, 30,000 bushels. By Rail—Corn, 7,000 bushels. Canal FREIGHTS steady. FLOUR quiet; city trade only. WHEAT advanced 2c. on Spring, and firm; sales, 7,000 bushels Duluth at $1 42½; 17,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 40; 23,000 bushels do. at $1 40½; 15,000 bushels do. to arrive, at $1 40; 15,000 bushels do. on private terms; 800 bushels No. 1 Red Winter at $1 50; 15,000 bushels Red Winter, per sample, at $1 43@$1 45. CORN dull; car lots of old sold at 65c. OATS dull; firmly held at 43½c. RYE neglected. BARLEY firm; sales, 46,000 bushels Western at 70c.; 4 cars Canada at 82c. in store. Other articles unchanged. CATTLE—Supply, 3,400 head, or 200 cars—a decrease of 62 cars since last week; market opens fairly active; prices steady and a shade better; holders firm and asking higher prices; sales, 133 Indiana Steers, 1,216 to 1,369 lbs., at $5 12½@$5 75; 81 Illinois, 1,130 to 1,296 lbs., at $5 12½@$5 75; 237 Ohio, 1,138 to 1,672 lbs., at $4 80@$6 40; 186 Kentucky, 1,261 to 1,431 lbs., at $5 40@$5 87½; 116 Michigan, 1,233 to 1,337 lbs., at $5 15@$5 30. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 832 head; market not opened. HOGS—Receipts, 3,922 head; market active and steady; sales, 1,428 head at $4 37½@$4 65 for medium to good; closing firm with an upward tendency.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 14.—FLOUR steady; sales 1,300 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $8 for Amber Winter; $8 25 for White Winter; $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT unchanged; sales 1,500 bushels No. 1 White Michigan at $1 65; 1,500 bushels White State at $1 65; 11,000 bushels Red Sandusky at $1 45. CORN held at 70c. in round lots. BARLEY firm and active; sales 9,500 bushels Up-lake Canada at 95c.; 9,800 bushels do. at 97c.; 10,000 bushels do. at 97c.; 29,600 bushels Bay Quinte at $1; 8,000 bushels do., to arrive, at $1, afloat. CORN-MEAL, $1 60 for Bolted; $1 55 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED steady; Shorts, $20@$21; Shipstuffs, $24@$25; Middling, $28@$30, ₱ ton. HIGHWINES, 91c. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 11½c.; Corn and Rye, 10c.; Barley, 9c.@9½c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 75 to the Hudson, $5 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 76c.; to New-York, 66c.; to Albany, 58c. RECEIPTS by Lake—43,000 bushels Wheat, 16,300 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS by Canal—26,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Barley, 410,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 14.—FLOUR in good demand; superfine Winter, $5@$5 25; extra do., $5 40@$5 90; double extra do., $5 85@$6 25. WHEAT firm and in good demand, closing higher; sales, No. 3 Red at $1 40 @$1 41; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 50@$1 51. CORN firm and in fair demand; Mixed, on track, 42c.@42½c. OATS in fair demand; No. 2 at 35c.@35½c. BARLEY quiet; No. 2 Iowa, 60c. RYE firm; No. 1 at 75c. WHISKY unchanged; sales at 89½c. TOBACCO unchanged. HEMP nominal. BAGGING on orders, 17½c.@18½c. PORK steady at $14. BACON quiet; Clear Rib and Sides, 8c. LARD nominally unchanged. Live HOGS active; sales at $3 85@$4 25. CATTLE unchanged; sales at $3@$4 75. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye.

TOLEDO, Nov. 14.—FLOUR firm and in fair demand. WHEAT firm and in fair demand, with an advancing tendency; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 47; Amber Michigan, $1 44@$1 46; No. 1 Red, $1 44; No. 2 Red, $1 36@$1 36½; Rejected, $1 21. CORN declined 1c.; High Mixed, new, 54c.; Low do., new, 52½c.; Yellow new, 53½c.; White, new, 52½c. OATS dull and unchanged; sales No. 1 at 39c.; No. 2 at 37½c.; Michigan, 38c. CLOVER-SEED steady at $6 40@$6 75. FREIGHTS dull; Wheat to Buffalo, 4c. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 38,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 14.—FLOUR in good demand; Family, $6 60@$6 75. WHEAT dull and unchanged; Red, $1 40@$1 45. CORN dull and drooping; New, 44c. @45c.; Old, 51c.@52. RYE steady. OATS steady; sales at 35c.@40c. BARLEY firm and in fair demand; sales at 70c.@80c. PORK dull; sales at $13. LARD—Demand light; holders firm; sales at 8¾c.@9c. BULK MEATS in fair demand, but at lower rates for new; Shoulders, 5¼c.@6c.; Sides, 6¾c.@7c. for Clear Rib and Clear, all packed. BACON steady; sales at 7¼c.@7¾c. HOGS opened firm, but closed dull; sales at $4 30@$4 45; receipts, 7,000. WHISKY steady; sales at 88c.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 14.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT in fair demand; advanced ⅛c.; No. 2, $1 21⅛ cash; seller last half of month, $1 21¾; seller December, $1 23; No. 1, $1 24½. OATS firm; No. 2, 34c. CORN easier; No. 2 Mixed, 48c. RYE firm; No. 1 62c. BARLEY firm; sales at 55c. PROVISIONS quiet. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 4½c. PORK, $12 50. Live HOGS weak at $3 85@$4 10. FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 8c.; to Oswego, 13c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour 50,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour and 70,000 bushels wheat.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 14.—WHEAT dull. RYE steady. CORN steady, with increased demand; sales 8,000 bushels Western Mixed, in store, on private terms; 2,000 bushels do. at 78c. BARLEY quiet; sales restricted by an advance and the firmness of holders; sales 2 cars No. 1 Mixed, Jefferson County, on private terms. OATS more active and firmer; sales 28,500 bushels No. 2 Chicago, to arrive, and 15,000 bushels in store, on private terms; 2,000 bushels No. 1 Western at 55c.; one car No. 1 White Western at 55c.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 14.—TOBACCO firm and unchanged; sales, 37 hhds. BAGGING in good demand. HEMP and FLAX in round lots at 16½c.@17c. FLOUR quiet and steady; Family Extra, $6 25. WHEAT quiet, but firm; sales at $1 30@$1 45. CORN—Old, 50c.@55c.; New, 45c.

OATS firm at 40c.@42c. RYE quiet and steady; sales at 80c. PROVISIONS quiet. PORK $12 50. BACON—Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 15c.@15½c. LARD—Sales at 9¾c.@11¾c. Live HOGS firm; Choice, $4 70. WHISKY firm; sales at 88c.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 14.—FLOUR in fair demand, and advanced 50c.; sales at $8 25. CORN quiet and weak; sales at 60c. OATS dull and nominal. PORK—Market bare. LARD dull and unchanged. BACON quiet and unchanged.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 14.—WHEAT in fair demand and firm; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 44; No. 2 at $1 38. CORN firmer; Old, 57c.; New, 54c.@55c. OATS steady at 40c. PETROLEUM very strong, firm and unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 14.—COTTON strong; Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 6,748 bales; gross, 6,946 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,050 bales; coastwise, 128 bales; sales, 5,200 bales; stock, 90,694 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 14.—COTTON firm and in good demand; Middling, 17⅝c.@17¾c.; net receipts, 4,251 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,366 bales; sales, 2,400 bales; stock, 58,486 bales.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 19c.; net receipts, 184 bales; gross receipts, 480 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 840 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 6,500 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 14.—COTTON strong; Good Ordinary, 15½c.@15¾c.; net receipts, 971 bales; exports, coastwise, 74 bales; sales, 2,600 bales; stock, 36,709 bales.

DETROIT, Nov. 14.—WHEAT steady; Extra, $1 56½@$1 57; No. 1 White, $1 45½@$1 46; Amber Michigan, $1 43. CORN, 60c. CLOVER-SEED, $6 25.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 14—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅛ for money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91⅝; 1865s, old, 91⅝; 1867s, 94; 10-40s, 90.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 93¼ for money and the account. American Securities firmer. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91¾; 1865s, old, 91⅞; 1867s, 94⅛; 10-40s, 90¼.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 14—A. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds opened at 96⅞ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—Rentes, 56f. 75c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 14—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened strong; Middling Uplands, 9½d.; Middling Orleans, 9¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. The sales last night reached 18,000 bales.

2 P. M.—COTTON—The market is strong. The sales of the day are now estimated at 15,000 bales, including 5,000 for speculation and export. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 13s. ₱ cental for California White; 11s.@11s. 5d. for No. 2 Red Western Spring, and 11s. 7d.@11s. 9d. for Red Winter. PROVISIONS—Lard, 46s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Tallow, 48s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

2½ P. M.—BREADSTUFFS—The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 30,000 quarters, of which 20,000 were American.

5 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed strong; Middling Uplands, 9½d.; Middling Orleans, 9¾d.; the sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 6,000 bales for export and speculation. The market for YARNS and FABRICS at Manchester is firmer. BACON, 35s. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut. PRODUCE—Petroleum, 10½d.@11d. ₱ gallon for Spirits.

Evening.—BACON, 39s. ₱ cwt. for Short Rib Middles. Common RESIN, 12s.@14s. ₱ cwt. CLOVER-SEED, 54s.@55s. ₱ cwt. for American Red.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—TALLOW, 50s.@50s. 3d. ₱ cwt. Evening.—TURPENTINE, 48s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Nov. 14.—PETROLEUM, 48⅛f. for fine pale American.

[Advertisement.]

A.—TRIBULATION.—We are living in times decidedly hot and exciting, and it is a gratification to have one object that is suggestive of a pleasant state of mind, viz.: KNOX'S Fall and Winter style of gentlemen's hats. If you desire to feel thoroughly complacent, visit KNOX'S store, No. 212 Broadway, and make your selection.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.			
Wyoming	Nov. 15	N. Y.	Liverpool.
City of Washington	Nov. 16	N. Y.	Liverpool.
Franklin	Nov. 16	N. Y.	Stettin.
Europa	Nov. 18	N. Y.	Glasgow.
City of New-York	Nov. 18	N. Y.	Liverpool.
The Queen	Nov. 18	N. Y.	Liverpool.
Batavia	Nov. 18	N. Y.	Liverpool.
Washington	Nov. 18	N. Y.	Havre.
FOR HAVANA, ASPINWALL, &C.			
Henry Chauncey	Nov. 15	N. Y.	Aspinwall.
Missouri	Nov. 16	N. Y.	Havana.
Tybee	Nov. 18	N. Y.	San Domingo.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *Wyoming*, at 6 A. M. For Aspinwall, Kingston, Panama and the North Pacific and Central American ports, by the *Henry Chauncey*, at 10 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.;	2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.;	4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.;	1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.;	1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.	
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.;	2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.	
South, Through	7 A. M.;	7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	7 A. M.;	3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.;	3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.;	4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

NOV. 14—*In steam-ship City of New-York, from Liverpool.*—Miss E. Jones, Mrs. Mary Hunt, Mrs. E. E. Sutherland and child, Mr. Griffin, C. J. Rosenberg, Mrs. Adderson and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Suffern, Mrs. Reid and infant, James H. Simmers, H. B. Thompson, Master S. W. Orr, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Duvan and 2 infants, L. A. Hudson, Mr. Bennett, N. J. Rosenberg, C. J. Worthington, John B. Miller, H. J. Peet, H. A. Chapman, D. Handyside, A. Haikes, Wm. Lake, Thos. Morris, M. O'Donnell, M. Maher, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Truro, child, infant and servant, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Sanssen, Edward Neill, Mr. Shawhan.

NOV. 14—*In steam-ship Virginia, from London and Havre.*—Louis Cohen, lady and children, Miss Sophie Cohen, Rev. Mr. Millberge, Miss Jessie Greig, Mrs. Jones and family, F. Cowstol and lady, John Moore and lady, T. W. Henderson, Henry Westrop, Joseph Huart, H. Bainberg, Francis Fiacre, Joseph Fiacre, C. P. Fish and lady, Wm. Travell, Mrs. Martin and child, Mrs. W. H. Hudswell, C. B. Yarkee, Edwin Rogers and 308 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....6:47 | Sun sets....4:42 | Moon sets..7:29

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9:59 | Gov. Island..10:47 | Hell Gate.12:09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Nov. 14.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Mima Thomas, (Br.,) Crane, Liverpool, Bruce & Co.; Java, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; Wyoming, (Br.,) Whinneray, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Sidonian, (Br.,) McKay, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Cimbria, (N. G.,) Haack, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; Cleopatra, Philips, Havana, F. Alexandre & Son; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; William P. Clyde, Drew, Richmond, &c., Washington & Co.; Albemarle, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Hatteras, Lawrence, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Vineland, Bowen, Baltimore; Mars, Grumley, Philadelphia; S. F. Phelps, Brown, Philadelphia; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia; Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Delaware, Crocker, New-Haven; Osprey, Hereshoff, Bristol, R. I., Ferguson & Wood; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Barks Bertha Temple, (Br.,) McFee, Cork or Falmouth, Heney & Parker; Maddelena II., (Ital.,) Moylia, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Foxglove, (Br.,) Smith, London, Boyd & Hincken; Chillingham, (Br.,) Burr, Cork, for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Josephine, (Br.,) Ganion, Genoa, Hatton, Watson & Co.; Amelia, (Br.,) Deal, Leghorn, Brett, Son & Co.; Polaris, (Ger.,) Jameson, Hamburg, &c., Funch, Edye & Co.; Ann, (Br.,) Friorz, Gibraltar, A. T. Agresta; Peter, (Br.,) Roberts, Wentworth, N. S., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Welcome Home, (Br.,) Benson, Windsor, N. S., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Portland, (Br.,) Horsey, Halifax; Archer & Reeve, Ireland, Galveston; E. Moore, Chambers, Georgetown; S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of New-York, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool Nov. 2, and Queenstown 3d, with mdse. and 35 passengers to John G. Dale. Nov. 6, lat. 50 32, lon. 30 28, exchanged signals with bark Annie M. Cann, (Br.,) hence for Queenstown.

Steam-ship Virginia, (Br.,) Webster, London Oct. 25, via Havre 30th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Experienced variable winds, shifting from S. E. to S. W. and N. W. up to the Banks, which were crossed on Nov. 8 and 9, from whence strong westerly and N. W. gales; Nov. 3, lat. 48 30, lon. 25, spoke a North German bark, showing signals Q. R. S. G., bound W., all well; 13th, lat. 40 23, lon. 67 34, passed steam-ship Italy, hence for Liverpool; 14th, steam-ship Erin, do. for London.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, S. C., Nov. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Silesia, (N. G.,) Trautmann, Hamburg Nov. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Bourne, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Bark Eliza Barss, Vesey, of and 13 ds. from Bermuda, in ballast to Middleton & Co. Has had strong northerly gales the entire passage; has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Charlotte, (of Cork,) Martin, Bristol, Eng., 40 ds., in ballast to Henderson Bros. Took the northern passage and had moderate weather to the Banks, thence 20 ds. with strong N. W. gales.

Bark Josse Maria, (Ital.,) Olivari, Cork 46 ds., in ballast to Seager & Co.

Bark Gazelle, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Davidson, Port Morris, to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Scotland, (of Barbados,) Paetsch, (late Willis,) Port-au-Prince, via St. Marc, 20 ds., with logwood to R. Murray, Jr. Oct. 7, Capt. Benjamin Willis, a native of Brooklyn, fifty-six years of age, died of fever and was buried at sea; Oct. 28, Frederick Marsales, a boy, a native of Russia, aged ten years, died, and was buried at sea.

Brig. L. L. Wadsworth, (of Eastport,) Shaenford, Brunswick, Ga., 11 ds., with yellow pine to Dodge & Co.—vessel to Winchester & Towne.

Brig La Cayenne, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Doherty, Aux Cayes 18 ds., with logwood and coffee to Morrison & Bartow. Left in port brig James Ratchford, (Br.,) wtg.

Brig Eastern Star, (of New-Haven,) Foster, Demerara 32 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Nov. 12, 30 miles E. S. E. of Absecum, saw bark James Sprott, bound N.

Brig Como, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Williams, Havana 15 ds., with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourne—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Nov. 4, Christian Andersen, seaman, a native of Sweden, died of fever and was buried at sea.

Schr. Lothair, (Br.,) Fewelling, St. John, N. B., via Vineyard Haven, 6 ds., with lath to P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Schr. J. M. Kissam, Kissam, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Mary Isabel, Sammis, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. M. Tyler, Haskell, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. George K. Peters, Peters, Wellfleet, for Baltimore.

Schr. Nathaniel Holmes, Northrop, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Ann T. Sipple, ——, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. San Luis, Baker, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. J. Lindsley, Crockett, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Frank Pierce, Allen, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jos. E. Potts, Davis, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Tabitha & Hannah, Dill, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Addie P. Avery, Reyan, New-Haven, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. A. J. Bentley, Robertson, New-Haven, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Phoebe Elizabeth, Hill, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Edward Lindsley, Hill, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sterling, Haze, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Kate J. Hoyt, Parker, New-Haven, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. R. H. Daley, Lamphear, New-London, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Success, Richards, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. Rice, Pressey, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Nellie Belle, Keene, Bath 8 ds., with lumber to Mott & Howard.

Schr. D. A. Berry, Walters, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Eli Townsend, Staplin, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. John Manlove, Garlick, Pawtucket, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Rappahanock, Atwood, Hartford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. H. Atwood, Rogers, Plymouth, with lobsters to H. C. Rodgers.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Jackson, Newport, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Nettie Cushing, Harrington, Thomaston, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Dresden, Mitchell, Shulee, N. S., 12 ds., with piling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Red Wing, Davis, Nantucket, with fish to H. C. Rodgers.

Schr. J. C. Chew, Green, Taunton, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Onward, Arey, Bangor, with lumber to master.

Schr. White Rock, Wilson, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Union, Sawyer, Millbridge, with lumber to order.

Schr. L. A. Burlingame, Burlingame, Rockport, Mass.

Schr. Willow Harp, Davis, Pawtucket, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Copy, Overton, Stony Brook, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Golden Rule, Mills, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. L. L. Hamlin, Kelsey, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. M. A. Predmore, Hart, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. D. L. Sturges, Hutchings, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. W. H. Mitchell, Cole, Shulee, N. S., 15 ds., with piling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Kate Callahan, Avery, New-London, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Frederick W. Alton, Doane, Provincetown, for Tangier.

Schr. Niagara, Morton, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ann L. Lockwood, St. John, Philadelphia, for Salem, Mass.

Schr. Abbie Ingalls, Ingalls, Musquash, N. B., 20 ds., with piling to James Murray.

Schr. T. J. Owen, Silleck, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Fannie Hazard, Lawrence, Cromwell, Conn.
Schr. Helen Mar, Ward, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Evergreen, Bunce, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Connecticut, Staplin, Norwich, for Rondout.
Schr. M. A. McCann, ——, Bangor, with lumber.
Schr. Frank Jameson, Robinson, Vinal Haven.
Schr. Lochiel, Haskell, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Galota, Gammett, Providence, for Albany.
Schr. Pioneer, Davidson, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Pennsylvania, Butler, Newport, for Rondout.
Schr. Agnes, Chester, Norwich, for Philadelphia.
Schr. A. Haynes, Gibbs, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Laura, Hamlin, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Restless, Baxter, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Minnehaha, Standley, Portland, Conn.
Schr. M. Sewall, Frisbee, Bangor, via Norwalk.
Schr. Eliza Ball, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Charles W. Hawley, Bennett, Sag Harbor.
Schr. J. W. Hine, Lane, Hartford, for Rondout.
Schr. Kate McLean, McLean, Hartford.
Schr. R. M. Clark, Clark, Hartford, for Rondout.
Schr. Staten Islander, Hammond, New-Haven.
Schr. Granite State, Crockett, Rockport, Mass.
Schr. John D. Buckalew, Robin, New-Haven.
Schr. Gloucester, Allen, New-Haven.
Schr. Nathaniel Chase, Kelly, New-Haven.
Schr. Samuel Wood, Wood, New-Haven.
Schr. John Comstock, Keany, New-London.
Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, Portchester.
Schr. L. Daniels, Smith, Cromwell, Conn.
Schr. Maggie Cummings, Smith, Cohassett.
Schr. Daniel Russell, Clark, Portland, Conn.
Schr. A. L. Fitch, Allen, Cromwell, Conn.
Schr. Connecticut, Stevens, New-Haven.
Schr. Fred Hall, Pelton, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Hattie S. Collins, Hill, Portland, Conn.
Schr. H. Curtis, ——, New-Haven.
Schr. Ellen Perkins, Kelly, Providence.
Schr. Wm. Farren, Smith, Providence.
Schr. S. S. Smith, Snow, Wareham.
Schr. S. W. Blake, Blake, Dighton.
Schr. Angeline, Robinson, Providence.
Schr. Wm. E. Wells, Hughes, Fairhaven.
Schr. G. & M. Rogers, Clark, [illegible]
Schr. H. A. Taber, Boman, New-Bedford.
Schr. Empire, White, New-Bedford.
Schr. Eliza Hamilton, Cole, New-Bedford.
Schr. Evelyn, Berger, Stamford.
Schr. S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford.
Schr. D. M. French, Crosby, Boston.
Schr. Diont, (new,) Haskell, Vinal Haven.
Schr. Warren Gates, Smith, Greenwich.
Schr. Frances Barrett, Lynch, New-Haven.
Schr. E. H. Brazos, Smith, Bridgeport.
Schr. Jas. Deputy, Sturges, New-Bedford.
Schr. David Pearsall, Smith, Greenwich.
Schr. Admiral Blake, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. O. C. Acken, Meade, Stamford.
Schr. American Eagle, Shaw, Pawtucket.
Schr. J. M. Freeman, Eldridge, Pawtucket.
Schr. Henrietta, Tryan, Cromwell, Conn.
Schr. Isaac S. Silbee, Hawkins, Norwich.
Schr. Send. Allen, Derby, for Philadelphia.
Schr. J. E. Kelly, Kelly, Harwich.
Schr. Palladium, Ryder, New-Bedford.
Schr. Peacedale, Davis, Providence.
Schr. W. H. Rowe, Whitmore, Hyannis.
Schr. E. M. Wells, Rankin, Cromwell.
Schr. Esquimaux, Briggs, Dighton.
Schr. Alfred Keen, Hall, Vinal Haven.
Schr. Hamburg, Smith, Stonington.
Schr. Crusade, Davis, Greenport.
Schr. Ripple, Conover, Hartford.
Schr. Geo. Fales, Hall, Providence.
Schr. S. K. Lane, Fuller, Yarmouth.
Schr. Elm City, Kelly, Bristol.
Schr. Celeste, Brown, Norwich.
Schr. Hero, Kelly, Salem.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, S. E., weather thick.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—Arr. steamers Aleppo, Liverpool; Neptune, New-York; brig Sarah Peters, from Alexandria; schr. O. W. Remington, for St. Marie.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 12.—Arr. steam-ship George Washington, from New-York.

Sld. steam-ship St. Louis, for New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Nov. 14.—A. M.—Arr. schrs. Isabel L. Pierce, Tangier, for Boston; Charter Oak, Hoboken, for Saco; Cyrus Fossett, Bangor, for Philadelphia; Harriet Baker, Portland, for New-York; R. S. Hodgdon, Rockland, for do.; Grecian, New-York, for Lincolnville; H. A. Butler, Portland, Conn., for Lynn; Maggie, for Boston.

Sld. all the western-bound vessels.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 14.—The Inman steam-ship City of Brooklyn, Capt. Brooks, from New-York Nov. 4, for Liverpool, touched at this port at 3½ A. M. today and proceeded.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 14.—The North German Lloyd steam-ship Hansa, Capt. Brickenstien, from New-York Nov. 2, arr. at this port today, and shortly after proceeded for Bremen.

LONDONDERRY, Nov. 14.—The Allan line steam-ship St. David, from Quebec for Liverpool, touched at this port yesterday and proceeded.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 14.—The ship Wyoming, from Philadelphia, arr. at this port today.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.
NEW DESIGNS IN
SILVER-WARE
OF
Their Own Manufacture
FOR
WEDDING PRESENTS.

WEBER
PIANO-FORTES.
Pronounced by the first Musical Talent, Seminarians, the Press, &c., the
BEST PIANOS MADE.
Prices as reasonable and terms as easy as consistent with thorough workmanship.
WAREROOMS,
5TH-AV.,
Corner 16th-st., New-York.

Cash Capital. Assets, Oct. 1, 1871.
$1,000,000. $1,350,000.
NIAGARA
FIRE INSURANCE CO.
REMOVED
(FROM NO. 12 WALL-ST.)
To 201 Broadway,
Between Dey and Fulton Sts.
P. NOTMAN, Vice-President and Secretary.
H. A. HOWE, President.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1871.

Kommon Kerosene Kills
THOUSANDS YEARLY.
Wickes' Eclectic Oil,
Makes thousands of homes happy, because it is safe brilliant and odorless.
J. H. WICKES,
No. 120 Maiden-lane, N. Y.
For sale by
W. W. REED,
No. 450 6th-av.
WILLIAM BECK,
No. 93 Hudson st.

SAFES
MARVIN & CO'S
ARE THE BEST
265 BROADWAY.

KALDENBERG'S MEERSCHAUMS.—An elegant assortment of real meerschaum pipes and amber goods, all of my own make, and warranted suitable for holiday presents; pipes and holders made to order. STORES, No. 6 John-st., first floor, upstairs; also, corner of John and Nassau sts. Goods sent C. O. D. Send for circulars and price list.

ELASTIC BELTS,
STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, ANKLETS, &c., at
MARSH & CO.'S
RADICAL CURE TRUSS OFFICE, No. 2 Vesey-st. and No. 32 East 14th-st., near University-place.

THOS. R. AGNEW, NO. 260 GREENWICH-ST.—Choice Groceries, Teas, Flour, Fish &c., wholesale and retail. One price, cash only.

FINE TABLE CUTLERY
OF ROGERS & SONS, SHEFFIELD, WITH IVORY, PEARL, SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED HANDLES.
TIFFANY & CO.,
Union-square.

LINEN
Hankerchiefs,
MERINO AND SILK
Under-Wear,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Shirts, Collars,
Cuffs, Drawers,
Robes de Chambre,
House Coats,
WITH THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
Elegant Neck Wear
FROM
LONDON, PARIS,
AND OUR OWN
WORKROOMS.
Union Adams & Co.,
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

HOME
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 135 Broadway,
Branch Office, No. 586 6th-av.

The Officers and Directors invite the attention of the public to the following Certificate of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, showing the condition of the Company on the 1st November, 1871.
CHAS. J. MARTIN, Pres.
J. H. WASHBURN, Sec.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1871.

Having, at the request of the officers made an examination of the affairs of the Home Insurance Company, of New-York, I find that that Company had, on the 1st day of November, 1871, of well-invested and available assets,

$4,813,560 94.

LIABILITIES WERE:

Chicago Losses, deducting amount reinsured	$2,139,213 06
Other Liabilities	291,326 79
	$2,430,539 79
Amount required to reinsure all Outstanding Risks	1,375,000 00
	$3,805,539 79

Amount of Assets over all Liabilities, except capital,

$1,008,021 15.

The Capital Stock of the Company is

$2,500,000.

THE OFFICERS HAVE THIS DAY BEEN DIRECTED TO REQUIRE THE STOCKHOLDERS TO PAY UP THE DEFICIENCY, OR SIXTY PER CENT. OF SAID CAPITAL STOCK WITHIN FORTY DAYS.

THE PRESENT ASSETS AND THE PROSPECT OF A SPEEDY REPAIRMENT OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE COMPANY ARE QUITE SUFFICIENT, IN THE OPINION OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, TO JUSTIFY THE CONTINUANCE OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE.
GEO. W. MILLER, Superintendent.

BUY YOUR
FALL AND WINTER
CLOTHING
OF
J. M. VARIAN & SON,
NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY,
NEAR CANAL-ST.

THE
HOWARD
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 66 WALL-ST.
CHARTERED IN 1825.
CASH CAPITAL
$500,000.
Insures against loss and damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
SAMUEL T. SKIDMORE, President.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.
W. R. SKIDMORE, Assistant Sec.